DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 083 *28 April 1983*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

SFRY Officials Urges CSCE Action on Joint Appeal BB 1
Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Vujovic [TANJUG] BB 1
Ambassador Badurina [TANJUG] BB 1

BULGARIA

Mishev Speaks at Lenin Anniversary Meeting C 1
[RABOTNICHESKO DELO 23 Apr]
Council of Ministers Group Discusses Drought C 3
Success of 'Auxiliary Farms' Highlighted C 4
Filipov, Mladenov, Others at Afghan Reception C 4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Colotka Submits Slovak Government Report D 1
[Bratislava PRAVDA 15 Apr]
Meat, Car Sales Down Significantly in 1982 D 7

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Reagan's Speech on Central America Reported E 1
ADN Reports Speech E 1

HUNGARY

Budapest Reports Reagan Speech to Congress F 1
Kadar Receives U.S. Ambassador, Views Relations F 1
Briefs: Lazar Meets Japanese Envoy F 1

POLAND

Rakowski Nowa Huta Speech on Current Situation G 1
PAP Comments on Address G 6
Sejm Session Begins 3-Year Plan Debate G 7
ZSL Plenum Adopts Development Resolution G 8
Visual Artists Union Temporarily Suspended G 8
MSZ Protests VOA, RFE 'Propaganda Aggression' G 9
Press Spokesman Issues Statement G 9

ROMANIA

Egyptian Foreign Minister Arrives, Talks Begin H 1
Ceausescu Receives Israeli Publisher 26 April H 1

Dascalescu Cables Zhao Ziyang on Typhoon Victims H 1
[SCINTEIA 24 Apr]
Andrei Speech Rejects Idea of Communist Center H 1
[SCINTEIA 23 Apr]
Question of Ethnic Nationalities Examined H 2
[Florescu in ROMANIA LIBERA 25 Apr]
Ceausescu Chairs Political Committee Meeting H 4

YUGOSLAVIA

Planinc Makes 1-Day Visit to Luxembourg I 1
Meeting With Officials I 1
Presidency Reviews Zarkovic Trip, Other Issues I 1
Spokesman Endorses Contadora Group's Peace Moves I 2
Bulgarian Journalists Visit; Protocol Signed [BTA] I 3
Spiljak Interviewed on Economy, Nationalism I 3
TV Shows SFRY Presidency, LCY Presidium Sessions I 5
Party Delegations Leave for Athens Conference I 6
MTI Reports Gaspar Discussions in Slovenia I 6
Pristina Paper Scores Albanian Propaganda I 6
[Aljaj in RILINDJA]
Albanian Trade Value, Power Deliveries Down I 8
Spiljak at Jasenovac on Need for National Unity I 9
Report on Anarchist Group's Activities in Tuzla I 12
[OSLOBODJENJE 20 Apr]
Pozderac Views 'Pan-Islamism' in Bosnia I 13
[POLITIKA 17 Apr]
Serbian SAWP Body Views Religious Press I 14
Briefs: Culafic Reelected I 14

SFRY OFFICIALS URGE CSCE ACTION ON JOINT APPEAL

Foreign Secretariat Spokesman Vujovic

LD211637 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 21 (TANJUG) -- The Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) has arrived to the point when any further continuation and dragging out of negotiations not only no longer creates possibilities for achieving a joint agreement, but could undermine certain goals set by the CSCE, Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Svetislav Vujovic said today.

At a press conference today in Belgrade the Yugoslav spokesman recalled that, "as the result of the above realization and concern", the heads of government or state of Austria, Cyprus, Finland, San Marino, Sweden and Yugoslavia, at Finland's initiative, appealed on April 18 to the state or government heads of other countries participating in the CSCE.

Vujovic said that the aim of the above action is to accelerate the adoption of the political decision for a positive outcome of the meeting, which would also express a new determination of all to improve the strengthening the CSCE process.

Ambassador Badurina

LD272353 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1755 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Madrid, April 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia voiced a strong warning today, Wednesday, that the governments of the 35 participant states of the conference on European Security and cooperation "have found themselves on the brink of the danger to let slip a chance for success of the Madrid meeting of the conference". The warning came from Ambassador Berislav Badurina, who spoke in today's plenary session of the meeting.

Ambassador Badurina recalled the proposal made by the neutral and non-aligned countries of Europe to end this marathon meeting precisely today, and the amended draft final agreement they submitted to this end.

"Today it is evident that not only the aim has not been achieved but that not even a step has been taken in that direction", noted the Yugoslav representative. "What failed was the political will of those participant states, on which the final agreement at present depends", the head of the Yugoslav delegation assessed. He pointed out that the big powers bear special responsibility for the success of the CSCE and for the entirety of international relations.

The amended draft of the neutral and non-aligned countries was "a sincere and [word indistinct], but at the same time last effort of this kind to contribute towards final achievement of the desired aim of the Madrid meeting", said Ambassador Badurina. The neutral and non-aligned countries appreciate the credit they were given for their effort, but expect that it will be accompanied by appropriate specific actions on the part of others, he stated. "We do not need any tactical maneuvering but determined understandings," warned Ambassador Badurina. "The draft final document was submitted as a basi for final consensus not new negotiations."

Ambassador Badurina assessed the differences outstanding as "absolutely bridgeable" and said that it would be "extremely irresponsible" if the success of the meeting were jeopardized because of them. "The public in our countries could not understand that the Madrid meeting failed because of a number of controversial questions and that the entire further CSCE process -- which we now need more than ever -- was threatened", the Yugoslav representative pointed out.

MISHEV SPEAKS AT LENIN ANNIVERSARY MEETING

AU251717 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Apr 83 p 2

[Speech delivered by Misho Mishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, at festive meeting held on 22 April 1983 at the Sofia Georgi Kirkov Hall to mark Lenin's 113th birth anniversary]

[Excerpt] Lenin's historic cause and his great influence in Bulgaria is inseparably linked with the development and blossoming of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship -- the great creative force of our life. This friendship is our happiness, our wonderful destiny, and the eternal source of inspiration and self-confidence of the Bulgarian people. The road, goals, and thoughts of the PRB and the USSR and of our fraternal peoples are common. The further comprehensive cooperation and even closer coming together between our fraternal parties and peoples is a guarantee of our bright future and of the comprehensive socialist progress of our motherland.

Comrades, Marxist-Leninist ideology is an ideology of peace. Socialism and peace are indivisible in both the idea and the practical everyday life of socialism. This is what Marx and Lenin taught us. This is what worldwide history following the October Revolution is teaching us. Yu. V. Andropov stated as follows: "...Without the firm and peace-loving policy of the Soviet Union our planet would not only be a far more dangerous place for man's life, it would be an impossible place, since it would have been already destroyed by irreparable disaster. If this disaster could be avoided, and if for as long as 40 years we have been able to live in peace, if we are confident of our future, this is due to the tremendous role of the Soviet Union's foreign policy...."

Lenin's Decree on Peace laid down the foundation of this policy. The principles of peaceful coexistence among countries with different social systems, of nation's rights of self-determination, of the full renunciation of any forms of aggression, and of the settlement of controversial issues by peaceful methods were expressed for the first time in this decree.

The historical significance of Leninism is also expressed in this decree. Lenin provided all mankind with a comprehensive and scientifically founded program of struggle against predatory wars, for peace and for the peoples' security.

A fierce struggle is now developing between the two basic trends in worldwide politics: the trend of preserving peace and cooperation among the peoples, on the one hand, and the trend of confrontation, of new tension in rearmament, and of preparing a thermonuclear war, on the other. Life itself shows us that the historical doom of imperialism not only fails to reduce but even intensifies its aggressive and anti-people's nature; it even unleashes militarist trends in its foreign policy.

The United States and the aggressive NATO bloc are setting unprecedented records of military preparations, they are trying to achieve military superiority over the USSR and other countries belonging to the socalist community, they are fanning the myth of a "Soviet military threat," and are making up expanding new theories about "limited," "prolonged," and other kinds of nuclear war. These aspirations are particularly insolently expressed in the U.S. plans to deploy medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Under the cover of a so-called "dual decision," invented by NATO, and of the obviously unacceptable "zero option" or "intermediate solution," the United States is intentionally sabotaging the USSR-U.S. negotiations in Geneva and is confronting Europe with the prospect of nuclear annihilation.

The so-called "crusade" conducted by the U.S. President against the forces of socialism and progress represents a new impetus to wage "psychological war" and a new attempt to slander the successes achieved by the socialist community.

The peaceful initiatives of the USSR and of the socialist countries serve as an example of Marxist-Leninist foreign policy.

In reply to the warmongering appeals of the White House, the Prague conference of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee worked out peaceful and constructive proposals for the preservation of peace. The Political Declaration adopted by the conference represents a comprehensive and impressive program of peace -- it is a logical development and specification of the consistent peace policy pursued by the fraternal socialist countries.

The political response to the USSR's most recent peace and disarmament proposals is tremendous. The stand of the Soviet Union and of the socialist countries once more discredited the myth about the so-called "military threat" allegedly coming from the East. The peoples are aware of the fact that socialism not only does not threaten anyone but, on the contrary, opens new prospects to world peace, that it proposes new opportunities for a successful dialogue with the NATO countries, for the signing of a treaty with them on mutual nonuse of force, and for the maintenance of peaceful relations with them.

All these proposals are aimed at only one goal and one aspiration -- to do everything within one's power to rescue the peoples from nuclear disaster. The confidence that under contemporary conditions there is no sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems is increasingly prevailing in world public opinion.

The peaceful offensive of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries meets the active support of all progressive and peace-loving mankind. It inspires the increasing antiwar movement, which has involved broad strata of the population in Western Europe and in the United States with new strength and enthusiasm. Millions of people willing to stop the onslaught of nuclear war are rallying around this peace-loving initiative of the socialist countries. The most important task of the struggle of peace against rearmament now is to prevent the deployment of American nuclear weapons in Western Europe and to avoid the danger of nuclear war.

Together with the other socialist countries, the PRB is building its foreign policy entirely upon the Leninist principles. This is why this policy is consistently peace-loving and this is why it plays a constructive and worthy role in the pursuit of detente in Europe and throughout the world.

As to its geographical position, under the present circumstances of an explosive international situation, Bulgaria is devoting particular attention to the Balkan situation. Our foreign policy efforts are unrelentingly directed at the development of good-neighborly relations among the countreis situated in this area.

The meetings between Comrade Todor Zhivkov and the leaders of Balkan states, which already have become traditional, as well as the constantly developing political, economic, and cultural relations with them, have contributed to the Balkan area becoming a region of peace and stability today, a region whose people are living under the conditions of mutual respect and mutual friendship.

In accordance with the Helsinki Final Act, our country actively contributes to the constant consolidation of an atmosphere of mutual trust, to the transformation of our peninsula into a region of stability and detente, calling for the signing of bilateral agreements, including a code on good-neighborly relations, for the further expansion and intensification of bilateral cooperation in the fields of economy, tourism, science, and culture, as well as in the sectors of education and sports. The initiative of our first party and state leader to transform the Balkans into a zone free of nuclear weapons is an initiative of tremendous political significance. It is a historical proposal as regards its meaning and scope and it continues to evoke positive response among the state and political leaders and among different sociopolitical strata of the population in the Balkan countries.

The PRB supports and will continue to support any proposal and any initiative aimed at peace. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov has declared: "The foreign policy conducted by our party and state will continue in the future to pursue one supreme goal: to struggle for peace and security, for the most favorable working conditions, for the Bulgarian people's progress and prosperity, as well as for a successful construction of a socialist society and for the triumph of the communist ideal.

We are justifiably proud of the fact that by our alliance with the USSR, by our integration in the united ranks of the socialist community, we are worthily contributing to the great struggle for a world without wars. Regardless of what our class enemies may do, no matter how they are trying to stop the progress of history, Bulgaria will always stand in the front ranks of the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GROUP DISCUSSES DROUGHT

AU271617 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 27 (BTA) -- The soft winter and the better organisation of labour in agriculture in the first months of the year had a positive effect on the course of field work. The spring sowing began earlier and is being done with a better quality. Much larger are now the areas sown with lucerne, sugar beet, onion, oats, peas than in the same period last year. Positive results have also been scored in stock-breeding.

At the same time, however, the poor rain- and snow-fall in the winter and spring months have brought about an abrupt reduction of the humidity stocks in the soil. Compared to last spring the stocks of humidity in the 0-100 cm soil layer are by 200-300 cub m per hectare less, and in the 0-200 cm layer -- by 300-600 cub m. The drought poses a great danger for the autumn crops which have developed well and at their present intensive growing they need more moisture.

The difficulties caused by the drought were discussed yesterday at the enlarged sitting in Plovdiv of the Agriculture Council with the Council of Ministers, attended by the heads of the district people's councils, the district agro-industrial unions and economic operative enterprises "water economy". The sitting discussed the previous work done in fulfillment of the decision of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and the Council of Ministers for overcoming the difficulties from the drought and measures were taken for its overall fulfillment. Stress was laid on the need for a maximum and most economical use of the water resources, for round-the-clock irrigation. The task was set of a stepped up forming of new areas under irrigation, the reclamation of marshes and transferring new modern irrigation technologies into practice in order to obtain maximum yield from the lands under irrigation.

Stress was laid on the experience of the county of Plovdiv in the efficient use of the waters and in particular the successful applying of the improved gravitation watering with flexible polythylene hoses. The task was set of the soonest implementation of the Soviet technology for irrigation with magnetized water as an important means for utilizing the water resources and increasing the yields.

The sitting also dwelt on a number of other questions such as the economical use of the concentrated fodder and ensuring the necessary quantities of rough and rich fodder, the organizing of efficacious combatting of pests, preparations for most efficient harvesting, storage and utilization of the farm output.

SUCCESS OF 'AUXILIARY FARMS' HIGHLIGHTED

AU280940 Sofia BTA in English 0832 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Sofia, April 28 (BTA) -- Auxiliary farms provide from 40 to 60 percent of the foodstuffs for the canteens in the factories, offices and other economic organizations. In a matter of two years these farms are expected to supply 100 percent of the necessary staple foods.

Created only four or five years ago, the auxiliary farms are now about 4,500 in number. Their economic effect is beyond doubt: they help diversify and reduce the cost of food in the canteens, they meet fully the needs in meat, fruits and vegetables (and to a lesser extent in milk, eggs and fish), while the extra production is either distributed between the personnel of the respective enterprise or are put on the market. Food waste is utilized better in the pig and the poultry farms of these auxiliary enterprises, while in the auxiliary farms of the enterprises working with steam or hot water, hothouses are built to ensure an inflow of fresh vegetables in winter.

The auxiliary farm with the furniture works in the town of Yambol, a medium-size enterprise staffed with 600, is a typical example of a prosperous auxiliary enterprise. This farm comprises an orchard and a vegetable garden (1.5 hectares each), a 0.5 hectares vineyard, four hothouses, a poultry-house with an annual capacity of about 70,000 broilers, rabbit-hutches, a fish-pond. A mushroom house is now under construction. All this production helped reduce the cost of food in the canteen of the furniture works with 50 per cent, while the extra production -- fresh vegetables, chickens, etc. -- are sold to the workers at less than market prices. In 1982 alone the auxiliary farm put on the market 45 tons of dressed poultry, while part of the rabbits and fresh vegetables went for export.

The modern machinery used on the farm has brought to the minimum the need in work force.

FILIPOV, MLADENOV, OTHERS AT AFGHAN RECEPTION

AU271946 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] On 27 April Emteyas Hasan, Afghan ambassador to Bulgaria, gave a reception at Hotel Sofia on Revolution Day -- Afghanistan's national holiday. Comrades Grisha Filipov, Petur Mladenov, and Petur Tanchev, members of the government, and leaders of mass and sociopolitical organizations attended the reception. Members of diplomatic missions accredited in Sofia also attended the reception which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

COLOTKA SUBMITS SLOVAK GOVERNMENT REPORT

AU181915 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Apr 83 p 2

["Excerpts" from the "Report on the Fulfillment of the Programmatic Declaration of the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic," delivered by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier, at the 14 April Bratislava meeting of the Slovak National Council -- uppercase passages published in boldface]

[Text] Almost 2 years have passed since the Government of the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR] submitted its programmatic declaration to you, which -- following your approval -- has become an important instrument of developing the economic-organizational, cultural-educational, and power-administrative activity of individual ministries and the SSR Government as a whole.

The life of our entire socialist homeland in these 2 years has been marked by more intensive efforts and an economical and purposeful work by the party, state agencies, and social organizations in implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress, in the interest of enhancing the material and cultural wealth of society and safeguarding the conditions for our people's peaceful and creative work.

In assessing the results of the past 2 years, taking into account the complex conditions in which they have been achieved and comparing them at the same time with world developments, we are justified in considering them good and successful. However, we still have, of course, further untapped potentials for intensifying and increasing the effectiveness of our national economy.

In fulfilling the strategic line aimed at raising effectiveness we have achieved some economic successes, especially in reducing material costs. Yet we also have some indisputable reserves, above all for raising labor productivity, increasing the efficiency of basic production assets, and accelerating the rate of circulation of resources.

IN THE LAST 2 YEARS MATERIAL COSTS HAVE GONE DOWN 2.24 PERCENT, WHICH MEANS THAT THE AVERAGE ANNUAL RATE OF REDUCTION IN THE SIXTH QUINQUENNIUM HAS ROUGHLY DOUBLED. Such an improvement in the ratio between material input and output has been achieved, in principle, in two ways: first, by savings and higher cost efficiency through improved administration, order, and discipline -- that is, through the utilization of those reserves which can be quickly mobilized, and second, by affecting structural changes -- by slowing down the development of such branches as metallurgy, basic chemistry, and the building materials industry -- that is, branches that are demanding on fuels, energy, or imported raw materials, while promoting a faster development of branches and spheres which make the utmost of raw materials, above all, engineering, electrotechnical engineering, sophisticated small-volume chemistry and pharmaceutical production, or branches which are based on the utilization of domestic raw materials, such as the timber, paper, and pulp industries. While, for instance, the 1982 production of the chemical industry was some 4.5 percent below that of 1980, production in the woodworking industry was 5.4 percent higher, in general engineering 10 percent higher and in the electrotechnical industry as much as 16 percent higher. YET THERE STILL EXIST GREAT UNTAPPED POTENTIALS FOR A BETTER UTILIZATION OF RAW AND INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS, FUELS, AND ENERGY BY ADJUSTING THE STRUCTURE AND RANGE OF PRODUCTS WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE PRODUCTION BRANCHES OR SPHERES, BY DEVELOPING AT A FASTER RATE PRODUCTS WITH A HIGH TECHNICAL STANDARD, QUALITY, AND UTILITY VALUE AND, HENCE, WITH A HIGHER VALUE AND PRICE.

The government has recently adopted measures to markedly increase the share of products rated as top quality. The individual ministries will, above all, set themselves more exacting programs, improve the comprehensive system of quality control and orient the tasks of the scientific-technical development more distinctly toward quality improvement.

We have been dealing regularly with the implementation of tasks arising for organizations run by the SSR Government from the PROGRAM OF STREAMLINING THE CONSUMPTION OF FUELS AND ENERGY. FROM THE SET TASK TO SAVE 1.9 MILLION TONS OF STANDARD FUEL IN THE SEVENTH QUINQUENNIUM, WE ACHIEVED A SAVINGS OF 840,000 TONS, WHICH IS MORE THAN 43.4 PERCENT, IN THE YEARS 1981 AND 1982. The possibilities for savings are far from exhausted, although we must consider that in the coming period they will be increasingly connected with the need for investments in technical solutions. Additional ideas on how to bring about savings will be yielded by the social review, organized in keeping with the party bodies' resolution. The government will take emphatic steps to safeguard the implementation of these ideas. We are glad that in the last 2 years we succeeded in substantially reducing the consumption of diesel oil in sectors run by the SSR Government -- from 1,011,000 tons in 1980 to 889,000 tons in 1982. Although these savings were rather difficult to push through owing to, for example, the complacency and inertia of the transporters and consignees, there proved to be significant possibilities to reduce not only the overall fuel-intensiveness of the transportation sector, but the specific fuel consumption per kilometer and ton of transported goods.

In view of the importance of the issue, the attention of the SSR Government centered on PROBLEMS OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENT which, in the present stage of development, decisively affect the rate and the effectiveness of economic growth, the satisfaction of people's needs, life in general and, naturally, also our foreign trade balance.

In line with the most urgent needs of the national economy, we included in the plans of the scientific-research base in Slovakia tasks of such importance as a better utilization of fuels, energy, and metals, the introduction of robots, the development and utilization of electronics, automated control and command systems, sophisticated small-volume chemistry, biology and its industrial use, raising self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs, and the protection of health and the environment. The solution of these tasks has been ensured by the institutions of basic research -- The Slovak Academy of Sciences and universities -- as well as institutions of applied research run either by federal or national agencies. An improvement in interlinking the tasks of basic and applied research has also been achieved. Some positive results have been achieved in Slovakia in applying the resolved tasks of research in production practice. In federally run sectors, this concerns, for example, production of small computers and microcomputer technology, new cables and electro-insulation systems as well as medical care technology. As far as sectors that are run by the SSR government are concerned, we can cite chemicals for the rubber industry, radial tires for trucks, the use of plastic materials in the production of pipes for agriculture and the power-generating industry, the polyprophylene oval cable, introduction of a more progressive construction of sewage networks, bridges and factory halls and the production of tiles. In agriculture the application of research tasks at this stage brings positive results in the industrialization of livestock production.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRESS HAS CONTRIBUTED TO INCREASING THE VOLUME OF NEW PRODUCTS, THE SHARE OF WHICH IN ALL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURED IN SLOVAKIA INCREASED FROM 9.9 PERCENT IN 1980 TO 15.4 PERCENT IN 1982.

THE SHARE OF TECHNOLOGICALLY ADVANCED PRODUCTS IN THE TOTAL VOLUME OF NEW PRODUCTS ALSO INCREASED -- FROM 4.9 PERCENT IN 1980 TO 5.8 PERCENT IN 1982. Despite this generally positive trend, we are not content with the results achieved.

The attention of the SSR Government centered, furthermore, on the development of foreign economic relations. We can say that the basic goal -- that the growth rate of exports exceed the growth rate of imports -- was, on the whole, successfully fulfilled. In 1982 economic organizations run by the SSR Government increased their exports to socialist countries, compared with 1980, 37.4 percent while increasing their imports from this area 18 percent. We also achieved a certain improvement in the correlation between wholesale and export prices and, naturally, an improvement in the trade balance.

The situation in relation to the nonsocialist states has been more complicated. Recently, our foreign economic relations have been strongly affected by the discriminatory policy of the United States and, under U.S. pressure, also other Western countries. This has made the export of our products to these countries and the attainment of adequate export prices more difficult. Under these conditions, in 1982 the economic organizations run by the SSR Government, especially enterprises of the light industry, achieved, in terms of volume, about the same exports to the nonsocialist states as in 1980. The price conditions, too, deteriorated. However, at the same time our imports went down by about 22 percent. This was, on the one hand, a consequence of the worsened credit conditions and, on the other, of the endeavor for a greater balance in foreign trade. The planned result in the trade balance with nonsocialist states was thus, on the whole, achieved.

The discriminatory policy and the obstacles which imperialist circles are putting in the way of trade with the socialist states prompt us to develop and deepen with much greater initiative and emphasis economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the socialist states, especially the Soviet Union, in the interest of the stability of our economic development as well as in the interest of ensuring vital needs, especially for modern technology, progressive materials, and advanced production processes.

AMONG THE MOST IMPORTANT TASKS PLACED BEFORE US BY THE 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS WAS TO INCREASE OUR SELF-SUFFICIENCY IN THE PRODUCTION OF FOODSTUFFS BY FURTHER DEVELOPING THE AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD INDUSTRY COMPLEX. In accordance with this and in view of the limited possibilities of continuing to import large quantities of fodder grain, we established for agriculture exceedingly exacting tasks, especially in plant production. THE FULFILLMENT OF THESE TASKS WAS MADE CONSIDERABLY MORE COMPLICATED BY THE ADVERSE WEATHER CONDITIONS OF 1981 WHEN THE PLANNED VOLUME OF PLANT PRODUCTION WAS FULFILLED ONLY 85.7 PERCENT AND THE LEVEL OF PRODUCTION WAS 7.6 PERCENT BELOW THAT OF 1980. GRAIN PRODUCTION, IN PARTICULAR, REGISTERED A STEEP DECLINE, NOT ONLY IN SLOVAKIA, BUT STATEWIDE. That is why the Federal Government and the two republics' governments decided to regulate the numbers of livestock, especially the number of pigs and the production of pork. In connection with this, there was also an adjustment of the prices of meat and some other foodstuffs.

The results of 1982 -- when plant production increased almost 11 percent compared to 1981 and, although it did not reach the planned level, was the highest in Slovakia to date -- contributed to alleviating the tension between plant and animal production. The production of concentrated feed and, partly, also the import of this feed over and above the plan have made it possible to overcome the decline in livestock yields, which is attested to by this year's fulfillment of the planned procurement of meat, milk and eggs.

In 1982 we achieved, on the whole, good results in the production of potatoes, vegetables, and fruit. In the past 2 years we further tightened the regulations aimed at protecting agricultural land. We are glad that, thanks to these measures, in 1981 and 1982, for the first time ever, the shrinkage of arable land was not only halted, but its acreage actually increased by roughly 2,000 hectares.

When dealing with THE PLAN OF INVESTMENT CONSTRUCTION AND ITS REALIZATION, WE STROVE TO GRADUALLY OVERCOME SOME NEGATIVE TENDENCIES FROM PREVIOUS YEARS. ABOVE ALL, WE AIMED AT REDUCING THE EXCESSIVE NUMBER OF UNFINISHED PROJECTS BY REDUCING, IN A PLANNED WAY, THE NUMBER OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS TO BE STARTED AND BY SIMULTANEOUSLY DIRECTING THE SUPPLIES OF CONSTRUCTION WORK, MACHINERY, AND EQUIPMENT TOWARD COMPLETING UNFINISHED PROJECTS. THE REMAINDER OF THE BUDGETED COSTS OF UNFINISHED PROJECTS WAS THEREBY REDUCED BY KCS18.2 BILLION, that is, 29 percent in the last 2 years. We assigned priority to the fulfillment of tasks on binding and centrally-assessed projects, even at the expense of a certain slowdown of work on projects of lesser importance.

As to date, we will continue to consider it our primary obligation to fulfill the tasks on projects of the fuel-power complex. We demand of our construction workers that they fully ensure the planned work operations at the construction site of the V-2 nuclear powerplant at Jaslovske Bohunice so that it can be put into operation at the set time. We will exert efforts to have the building work at the Mochavce nuclear powerplant and the investment projects caused by or connected with it gradually develop at full speed.

The fact that in 1982 the CONSTRUCTION SECTOR basically fulfilled the planned volume of tasks, although the development of the quality indicators was not yet satisfactory, represents a certain hope for the future that the building industry will improve its performance and will more regularly -- but also on a qualitatively higher level -- fulfill the tasks of capital investment.

We are glad that our construction workers managed to successfully cope with their tasks in assisting in the construction of the CSSR capital Prague and of North Bohemia.

Both directly and through its respective commission, in the past 2 years the SSR Government dealt regularly with the fulfillment of the task of capital investment in the SSR capital Bratislava and with the problems of the city's further development. The total volume of construction tasks planned for 1981 and 1982 was fulfilled, especially thanks to improved plan fulfillment in 1982. The construction of some 8,800 apartments was completed, thus conditions were created for fulfilling the tasks for the entire quinquennium.

IN PREPARING THE ANNUAL PLANS AND IN CONCLUDING SUPPLIER-CONSIGNEE RELATIONS, WE PAID PARTICULAR ATTENTION TO COVERING THE POPULATION'S PURCHASING POWER AS FULLY AS POSSIBLE WITH MERCHANDISE, NOT ONLY IN TERMS OF OVERALL VOLUME, BUT IN TERMS OF THE SPECIFIC STRUCTURE AND VARIETY OF DELIVERIES OF INDIVIDUAL TYPES OF PRODUCTS BY THE PRODUCTION ENTERPRISES. THE STEPS TAKEN IN THIS RESPECT BY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AND THE TWO REPUBLICS' GOVERNMENTS HELPED TO EITHER OVERCOME OR AT LEAST GRADUALLY REDUCE THE RANGE OF INDUSTRIAL GOODS IN SHORT SUPPLY.

Following the adjustment of the prices of meat at the beginning of last year, it was necessary to respond flexibly and promptly to the changed structure of the demand for foodstuffs. Above all, it was necessary to ensure higher deliveries of fat, sugar, eggs, and flour. Even under these complicated conditions, we saw to the application of the principles of a rational and healthy nutrition in the consumption of foodstuffs. The relatively good harvest of vegetables and fruit made it possible to increase the consumption of those components which were missing most of all in our eating habits from the viewpoint of rational nutrition.

In line with the intentions of the sixth CPCZ Central Committee session, the government, the ministries, and the national committees took measures to DEVELOP MORE BROADLY AND IMPROVE SERVICES, which represent an important factor of improving the quality of living standards in the present stage. In harmony with the line adopted statewide, we concentrated on more effective management and a more flexible rendering of services, especially in the spheres of planning, financing, in the wage policy, price-setting, material and technical supplies and the training of cadres. We also concentrated on the utilization of auxiliary forms of services, performed by the national committees' facilities or by citizens' on the basis of the national committee's permit.

OUR POPULATION'S CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN IMPROVED BY THE DELIVERY OF ABOUT 72,000 APARTMENTS, OF WHICH MORE THAN 47,000 WERE BUILT BY [state] SUBCONTRACTORS. THE APARTMENTS WERE FINISHED IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE PLAN. THE FULFILLMENT OF THE VOLUME OF WORK ON CIVIC FACILITIES HAS IMPROVED, ALTHOUGH WE ARE STILL NOT SATISFIED WITH THE PRACTICAL ASPECT OF THE FULFILLMENT.

In 1982, compared with 1980, the expenditure for social consumption increased according to the plan by 10.7 percent in constant [bezne] prices, a matter which has made it possible to better satisfy those needs of the people which in our socialist system are covered from all-social funds.

In the social sphere, there has been an improvement in the conditions of care for families with children and for older or physically handicapped citizens. Today more than 10,000 elderly citizens receive home care and at the same time institutions providing such care have been expanded; today they contain more than 3,000 apartments compared with 1,825 in 1980. We have been creating prerequisites for improving the life and the working conditions for disabled citizens.

IN THE SPHERE OF HEALTH, THE CAPACITY OF THE HEALTH FACILITIES INCREASED BY ALMOST 2,000 BEDS IN THE PAST 2 YEARS AND AT THE SAME TIME THE NUMBER OF CITIZENS PER PHYSICIAN DROPPED FROM 308 in 1980 to 293 in 1982. We continued to implement the cardiovascular, oncological, geriatric, and virological programs and the program of care for mother and child.

In the sphere of education we concentrated on implementing the Project of the Further Development of the Czechoslovak Educational System in the organizational respect, in respect to its content, and on creating material and staffing prerequisites.

Capital investment in the educational sector expanded teaching facilities by 33,500 square meters and 1,842 beds were added to dormitories of university-level institutes. We also made considerable progress regarding the construction of preschool facilities: In the past 2 years the number of places in day care centers increased 10 percent and thanks to the expansion of kindergartens, the training of preschool-age children increased to 83.6 percent. This provides the prerequisite for exceeding the planned level for 1985.

In the spirit of the resolutions of the 16th congress we have been creating prerequisites for implementing the CULTURAL POLICY of our socialist state. A number of remarkable new works have been created, particularly in literature, music, creative art, and in the dramatic sphere, and we are pleased that members of the young generation have also played a part in this.

We continued to develop the material-technical base of culture. The construction of a new building of the Andrej Bagar Theater in Nitra has begun, the reconstruction of the Pavol Orszagh-Hviezdoslav Theater in Bratislava is nearing completion, and the reconstruction of the New Scene Theater has begun.

We are also preparing the construction of a new building of the Slovak National Theater in Bratislava. Considerable resources have been expended on the renovation of the most valuable cultural-historical memorials, particularly in the protected parts of Banska Stiavnica, Levoca, and Bardejov, and we want to continue even more intensively to restore the old center of Bratislava. The necessary construction capacities for resotration are gradually being expanded to implement these tasks.

A healthy environment is becoming an important part of the people's material and cultural standards. The completed construction of sewage plants and installations for purifying the atmosphere should not only prevent further pollution, but in several instances it should even improve the existing state of affairs. For this reason the government, the appropriate ministries, and national committees will continue to pay greater attention to the construction of such facilities.

In our entire activity we have been striving TO APPLY AND OBSERVE THE SOCIALIST LEGAL ORDER EVERYWHERE, ESPECIALLY AS REGARDS THE PROTECTION OF OUR STATE SYSTEM, SOCIALIST PROPERTY, PUBLIC ORDER AND THE RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS OF CITIZENS. In discussing these issues and adopting measures, the government places emphasis on the preventive-educational effect, on the participation of all state and economic agencies and organizations and their cooperation with social organizations in forestalling and preventing criminal activity.

In the interest of strengthening socialist legality, discipline, and ethics, as well as in the interest of raising the standard and the effectiveness of management work in general, several fundamental measures have been adopted, aimed at perfecting the entire control system. The basic elements of the system of people's control in cities and central villages have been expanded by enterprise commissions and committees of people's control.

We have been able to fulfill the tasks we set ourselves in the programmatic declaration, and we will be able to successfully realize them only in conditions of life in peace. We will shortly be marking the 38th anniversary of our country's liberation from the fascist yoke by the Soviet Army and assessing all that we have accomplished in those 38 years of work in peace. We owe this to the peace policy of the Soviet Union, with which we have always identified ourselves, and with which we unconditionally and unequivocally identify ourselves today also, when the international situation is considerably aggravated because of the imperialist circles.

We want to express our affinity for the ideas of peace and peaceful cooperation by contributing through concrete everyday work to the growth of the economic and defense potential of our fatherland and thus also of the entire socialist community and to the strengthening of the positions of real socialism in the world. With this awareness we will approach the tasks which we have to ensure this year and in the coming period. We want in the first place, to consistently fulfill the tasks of this year's economic plan, and, in particular, accomplish the envisaged acceleration of the dynamism of development. The results in industry, construction, and agriculture are a sign that we can fulfill the tasks of this year and of the coming years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

In our work we want to further develop proven forms of cooperation between state and economic agencies on the one hand, and the agencies of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, the Socialist Youth Union, and the Women's Union on the other. We are aware that through our joint influence we should be able to mobilize ever more effectively driving forces such as work activity and initiative and the movement of inventors and improvers. We should also be able to satisfy even more effectively the social and cultural needs and improve the working conditions of our working people.

In the government, in the ministries, and lower levels of management we will make the greatest effort to fulfill the tasks set in our programmatic declaration in the interest of the development of our socialist society, of the prosperity and happiness of our people, of the people who after centuries of oppression by feudal and capitalist exploiters have in the stage of our socialist development become the real representatives of power and the decisive factor in the building of their own country.

MEAT, CAR SALES DOWN SIGNIFICANTLY IN 1982

AU261130 [Editorial Report] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 23 April on page 2 carries a 1,300-word Petr Novacek report on a press conference held "a few days ago" by Antonin Jakubik, minister of trade of the Czech Socialist Republic, which was devoted to the results and plans of domestic trade.

According to Jakubik, 1982 was a "wholly exceptional year" in terms of consumer demand, owing mainly to the "adjustment of the prices for meat and meat products" in January 1982. Changes in shopping habits that used to take place within a period of 10 years now happened "virtually overnight."

To illustrate this point, Novacek cites Jakubik's data on changes in the consumption of foodstuffs: "In terms of quantity, meat consumption went down 10.2 percent last year, the consumption of poultry 13.3 percent, and the consumption of rice 26.7 percent. Interest in cheese, on the other hand, increased 7.5 percent, the consumption of eggs 3.6 percent, of beer 5 percent, and of sugar 15.7 percent."

Quoting Jakubik on the consumption of industrial merchandise, Novacek says that its consumption "did not exceed that of 1981, which runs counter to our strategic plans" and blames the stagnating demand on the inadequate variety, quality, stylishness, and technical standards of the available products. The fact that the sales of passenger cars in the Czech Socialist Republic "dropped by more than 32 percent" in 1982, for example, is attributed to the fact that "no substantially innovated automobile was available on our market." Similarly, because "the interest of consumers in mediocre and sub-average products is waning," the sales of furniture produced by state enterprises remained at the level of 1973. The demand for furniture manufactured by production cooperatives and enterprises of the local economy, on the other hand, whose furniture is said to be "more varied, stylish, and with substantially higher standard of craftsmanship" than that manufactured by national enterprises, increased 35 and 20 percent respectively over the last decade.

Speaking about the quality of industrial merchandise, Jakubik reportedly said that despite a 60 percent increase in sanctions and penalties for poor quality deliveries in 1982, many enterprises still have not improved the quality of their products, which "remained roughly at the level of 1981." That is why the Czech Ministry of Trade is now "analyzing the causes of this state of affairs and seeking operative and, above all, effective means toward reversing this."

In conclusion Novacek then quotes the minister of trade on his sector's plans for 1983. Although "the consumers' demand should be met in all basic directions," in some respects they will have to "impose restraint" upon themselves. "For example, in the first quarter of the year we ate 3.6 percent of meat more than planned; this will be reflected in the volume of meat deliveries in the second quarter. The operative supplies of meat from contractual fattening, however, could improve the situation. As regards tropical and subtropical fruit, we will import slightly more than one-half of what we used to import and the supplies will be concentrated in a few critical periods, for example the month before Christmas." Otherwise the concluded contracts between the trade network and the production enterprises should guarantee more regular supplies to the domestic market than in the past few years, according to Jakubik.

Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech on 22 April 1983 on page 2 carries a 550-word Miroslav Pavel report on the same JAKUBIK press conference entitled "The Connections of Trade." Quoting the minister on the 1982 sales of industrial merchandise, the report gives the following data: "Sales of knitwear declined 5.3 percent and to have the sales of fabric and of leather footwear. Sales of automobiles declined 12 percent. On the other hand, there was a 9.7 percent increase in the sales of textile footwear, a 24 percent increase in the sales of motorcycles, and a 15 percent increase in the sales of bicycles."

REAGAN'S SPEECH ON CENTRAL AMERICA REPORTED

DW280803 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] In a speech before both houses of Congress last night, President Reagan announced intensified U.S. intervention in Central America. To actively promote U.S. military and economic interests in that region, he demanded that Congress allocate $600 million for the coming fiscal year. In addition, Reagan applied for an unspecified amount of additional funds for the current year. As he put it, these funds would be used to finance important economic and security projects in Central America. He said he intended to appoint a special envoy for the continuation of massive U.S. interference in Central American countries. The President announced that more instructors and weapons are to be sent to the region.

The President combined his remarks with sharp attacks against the liberation movement in El Salvador, the Sandinist government of Nicaragua, and the states and organizations which support the progressive forces of Central America.

Reagan's speech met with sharp criticism from leading representatives of the Democratic Party. Speaking on behalf of the Democrats in the Senate and the House of Representatives Senator Dodd called Reagan's Central America policy a formula for failure and a dark tunnel of endless interference. He said that it is the painful truth that in 1983 the U.S. Government knows as little about Central America as it did in 1963 about Indochina. Dodd said that the policy of continuously increasing military aid, endless military training, and the hiring of mercenaries is doomed to failure.

Many congressmen fear that Washington will become as entangled in Central America as it once did in Vietnam.

ADN Reports Speech

LD280918 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0110 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Washington, 28 Apr (ADN) -- President Reagan has announced that the United States will step up its intervention in Central America. He said this in a speech to both houses of Congress on Wednesday night. He called on Congress to approve $600 million for the next fiscal year to follow up on the United States' military and economic interests in this region. The U.S. President also called for more money for the current year with which, he said, important economic and security projects in Central America would be funded. A special envoy is to be appointed to continue the United States' massive interference in the countries of that region.

Reagan, who announced that further advisers and weapons would be sent to Central America, linked his remarks with strong attacks on the liberation movement of El Salvador, the Sandinista government of Nicaragua, and states and organizations which support the progressive forces in Central America.

BUDAPEST REPORTS REAGAN SPEECH TO CONGRESS

LD280905 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] President Reagan has spoken to a joint session of the U.S. Congress about the Central American policy of the American Government. His speech is summarized by our correspondent in New York, Istvan Kulcsar:

[Begin Kulcsar recording] Reagan stated that the problems of the Caribbean region and Central America can directly affect the security of the United States. He repeated the charge cooked up years ago that the Soviet Union is maintaining a brigade in Cuba, mentioned that Nicaragua is being given arms by Libya, and that an airport has been built on Grenada which can handle modern planes.

Concerning El Salvador, Reagan stated that the dictatorship in that country is being replaced by a democracy and that the majority of the people support the latter, while the rebels -- or, as he said, the terrorists -- do not want this.

Reagan called Nicaragua a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship which threatens its neighbors militarily, provides arms to the guerrillas in the region, and tries to destabilize Central America from Panama to Mexico.

The President did not utter one word about the mercenaries who, backed by American money and arms, have infiltrated into Nicaragua. He also roundly denied that his government is trying to overthrow the Sandinista regime.

The President tried to assure his audience, which remembers Vietnam, that he does not intend to send American combat troops to Central America -- only arms, military advisers, and economic aid. He asked Congress to appropriate $600 million for the purpose and give him nonpartisan support for his policy in Central America. [end recording]

KADAR RECEIVES U.S. AMBASSADOR, VIEWS RELATIONS

LD271122 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the ambassador of the United States in Budapest. The meeting was requested by the U.S. diplomat. Janos Kadar and Harry Bergold reviewed the development of the Hungarian-U.S. relations

BRIEFS

LAZAR MEETS JAPANESE ENVOY--Budapest, April 26 (MTI) -- Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and Antal Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly, met Kazuo Wachi, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Japan to Budapest, in a courtesy visit. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 27 Apr 83 LD]

RAKOWSKI NOWA HUTA SPEECH ON CURRENT SITUATION

LD270006 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 26 April -- At his meeting with representatives of the Lenin Steel Mill's crew in Cracow yesterday, Vice-Premier Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski answered questions put to him by workers and, summing up the discussion said, among others:

It is beyond doubt that the life of most Poles is very tough, that we can feel the effects of the dramatic slump in the living standard. The conditions in which a considerable part of society lives are certainly well known to us.

We do not say that things are good. Nobody from the party leadership or the government says that. We do not say that living conditions are visibly improving. But I think that we can say the following: It is hard, but it is better than it used to be, than it was in the fall of 1981, for instance. It is hard today, but it is easier than in the winter of 1982 or last summer, especially as far as supplies of basic articles are concerned.

In connection with the Western policy towards us, there are hardships and tensions, but we have some progress wherever it is possible, wherever we have domestic raw materials.

I resolutely oppose the view presented here according to which the deep end of the crisis is still ahead of us. The number of farm machines and tools made last year was 22 percent higher than a year earlier. The respective figures for the production of soap and washing powder was 12, for cement -- 12, for batteries -- 9, for sugar -- 7, for paper -- 6, for cigarettes -- 5, for drugs -- 4.

So there seems to be progress in production and in putting the national economy in order.

So here comes the question: Why are we getting out of the economic crisis with so much difficulty?

We have to do not only with the economic crisis but with the crisis of social consciousness, and often also with that of national consciousness. The two crises have been entangled with each other and hence the long time of emerging from the difficulties.

The social consciousness crisis consists in that over the last few years, Polish people's consciousness was being continually attacked with opinions, views, and theories of all kinds which created distrust in that anything can be done, that any progress can be made.

Society was incessantly bombed with views like that: The party is against renewal. And when the party provided proof that it was for renewal, they said it was putting that renewal into effect at a low pace. They said, the government or the authorities did not want the economic reform. And when the principles of the reform started to be implemented, Poles heard that it should not be done that way, that those were only tiny steps, and so on. In a nutshell they said you should not trust anything the government said, offered, or did. And it went on like that every day, for months, for many months. This led to a crisis of social consciousness, and the effects of this crisis can be seen until this very day.

Against the background of that crisis of consciousness we simply dealt with exuberant demagogy, with expectations of a miracle.

I am of the opinion that the seeds destroying that tissue of social consciousness have sank deep into the minds of many of our countrymen and it will take years for us to lead to an equilibrium between looking at reality realistically and those dreams cherished by each of us.

I shall continue to repeat that the main issue in Poland, or one of the main goals, is to return to realistic, sober thinking. For even today; in those questions, there was so much detachment from reality in the background.

As far as the government -- the authorities I represent here today -- are concerned, we, in fact, are in a common front with all those who protected in July and August 1980 and who demanded a return to sources of socialism, to the principles of social justice. But we are not and shall not be with those who are against coming back to positions of realistic thinking, against stabilizing the situation in Poland, and finally against socialism, for one should also say so while speaking about the socio-political situation in our country.

Internal disputes, misunderstandings, tensions and quarrels were also affected by intervention of external forces -- I mean the West, Western governments, various political forces in the West.

It is understandable as socialism has since its origin been continually exposed to shelling as a formation incompatible with capitalism. And you can hardly imagine it could have been otherwise. Hence, it is continually exposed to or was exposed to direct and indirect interference. Today, of course, to indirect rather than direct interference, but this is a natural phenomenon.

There are opinions that we are some specific nation, that in case of a war something special would happen to us: All other nations would suffer, while we would only watch this world engage in mutual fights. This is not what things really are: We live in the heart of Europe and everybody knows that any event in the world of two opposed forces, anyway -- certainly not initiated by our camp -- would have to have a tragic end for the Polish nation. We are one of the few nations in which that fear of war simply does not exist. [as received]

Hence there is the question: Can things be really better in Poland, can we promptly get out of the crisis in social and national consciousness and the economic crisis? I think we have such possibilities. First of all, we have a powerful industrial base. True, it is not fully utilized today, but it can be utilized. We have very gifted people, gifted personnel, gifted workers. Thus we have values which should be fully utilized. To do this, there is need for good economic policy to reach those layers and reserves. I think that we have such policy, that the consistently implemented economic reform will release people's initiative.

Things can be better in Poland provided that we agree to some sacrifice for some more time. I do not mean price rises. I mean raising no new demands.

We have to say openly that between the Bug and Odra Rivers the game is going on for a Poland of tomorrow, for a Poland of the future, and also a Poland for those who still today turn their back on us, who even today join underground structures.

I wonder how it came about that American millionaires became close friends of Polish workers. Was it for love that they supplied the Solidarnosc leadership with printing machines, tape-recorders, cars, and money? Supplying leaders of the Solidarnosc chapters and its national commission with ample expensive equipment was an everyday practice.

Does it not seem curious to anybody that those who limit trade union laws in their own country became great friends of the Solidarnosc leaders? That from Tokyo down to Washington Solidarnosc representatives started to be received in sitting rooms and cabinets of Western politicians? Strange enough, the latter would not admit poor emigrants roaming without a job.

I still have to read one day that President Reagan has received such immigrants and felt pity for their plight. People should ask themselves such questions. They should be also asked by those who want to defend the good name of Solidarnosc and the intentions of those who joined Solidarnosc not because they wanted access to those printing presses and to wage propaganda against themselves and against socialism.

We must resolutely counteract efforts aimed at turning Poland into a toy in the hands of all kinds of politicial schemers at home and abroad. It is simply a shame that we should be looked upon in such a way and seen as being easy to toy with and our postures, views and gestures susceptible to manipulation, for the Poles are emotional and these emotions can be played upon.

A large game for Poland is in progress. It did not begin yesterday nor today. It is in this context that I would like to revert to the 9th congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

With full clarity the Polish United Workers Party was aware of the roots of the crisis and the whole congress came out in support of a programme designed to overcome that crisis, continuation of the programme of renewal with increased energy, and demonstrated its democratic character in a way which many an organisation in Poland could envy: That very congress elected a worker and peasant Central Committee; elected genuine workers. The point is, however, that when the 9th congress held out a hand for agreement, also with Solidarnosc, the answers were strike alerts, strikes and threats.

In information submitted during the 9th congress deliberations, I mentioned facts of desecration of more cemeteries and monuments -- Soviet monuments. Here, in Poland, 600,000 Soviet people perished in the fight against Hitlerism. Devastation of graves was a disgraceful act which must not be forgotten. It stemmed directly from an anti-Soviet undercurrent which Solidarnosc propagandists had created and fanned and later tried to explain as being beyond their control.

Anti-Sovietism was simply part of a huge political game designed to undermine the Polish-Soviet alliance, to sow afresh seeds of distrust towards Russians, Ukrainians and Belorussians. This was the aim of that activity. Some even dreamed about a new shape of Poland, and new frontiers in the East.

There was also a question about the opposition and the composition of the underground. It is made up above all of some several score Solidarnosc activists who work clandestinely. Some of them are in hiding; others live among us conducting activity in the contravention of the law.

Irrespective of differences of world outlook and motivations which induced these or other people to enter the road of opposition activity, the aim that unites them has been the striving to recreate that part of the situation from before December 1981 to which martial law put an end. That part of the situation means an anarchized Poland, constantly buffeted by demonstrations and strikes, a Poland with citizens locked in quarrels.

But today mere instigation and causing difficulties proved to be no good any longer; it was necessary to move farther afield. This is why, as you no doubt know, a communique of the underground opposition group of Bujak and his associates urging counter-demonstration to May Day has been recently put out. It is aimed to cause fresh unrest in Poland. Now let me draw attention to one fact: Two years ago Solidarnosc leaders were opposed to May Day celebrations. They plastered poster all over Warsaw urging workers to abstain from May Day in 1981. Today, suddenly, they turned into great supporters of that day, which they call their holiday.

Over the last couple of days security forces have seized a lot of material suggesting that May Day has invigorated various underground Solidarnosc groups. This holiday caused a stir among those who believe that there is no higher aim than doing everything to ensure the recurrence of unrest and tension in Poland.

They are again toying with the idea of a general strike. Would such strike result in the quicker overcoming of the crisis in Poland or would it boost Poland's position in Europe and worldwide? These are simply totally insane notions.

It is interesting what was to happen as a result of a new alignment of forces. How, for example, was Poland to look like, how her Western frontiers? And next:

"Counter-demonstrations on May 1 should be organized wherever possible, however small they may be. Organizational and propaganda preparations should continue in every town. Even if it proves impossible to move passive masses of people everywhere, the general character of preparations will disperse security and ZOMO [Citizens Militia Motorized Reserves] (order enforcement) forces. They will not have enough people to disperse those marches which will succeed. The aim of our May Day demonstrations is to disrupt regime marches. The routes of our demonstrations should be planned in such a way as to make them cross with official marches."

One more concept: "The regime propaganda says that showing in the streets that Solidarnosc lives and is active may make the holy father give up his visit to Poland. Some priests permit it to be used as an instrument of that propaganda. This is not true that the condition for the holy father's arrival is the rule of ZOMO forces in Polish streets. If, however, political reasons made John Paul II postpone his visit, it would be better if the Poland he visits is already Poland of freedom".

What is it all about? The thing here is nothing more but a new political adventure, a course towards confrontation.

The call for counter-demonstrations, for confrontation is actively supported by the West, by capitalist mass media. For 2 weeks at least, Radio Free Europe and other radio stations as well as bourgeois press have been permanently repeating day by day and night by night that a new situation is beginning to function in Poland, that the traditional triangle or arrangement, that is the authorities-the church-Solidarnosc will be revived soon and that good times prior to December 13, 1981, will come back not before long. But they will not come back because they cannot come back as they would mean the opening of a new and more tragic chapter of Poland's history.

It is also being said that the authorities' reaction in connection with the announced counter-demonstration is nervous. I want to assure you that we are not acting nervously. We have iron nerves.

Therefore, one may pose a question why we are putting "defensive fire" up, why we are talking about that planned counter-demonstration and why we are saying that it means entering on the road of confrontation: Because the thing is Poland's future and the future of all of us.

For this reason, we denounce the concepts born in the heads of mad policy-mongers and irresponsible people. Poland stands a big chance for setting up such social and economic structures and creating such political relations that will be advantageous for our country and nation. But on the one condition that there is public peace in Poland and that no actions are taken which destroy what was built and rebuilt with such a difficulty.

We are not of the opinion that the call of conspirers for a counter-demonstration raises the question of who will overcome whom? This question was forejudged. This is not important. The crux of the matter is the question: Shall we let the capitalist West treat us instrumentally? It would willingly see the counter-demonstration because it is keen on Poland being a turbulent country.

Let reports on Poland be again frontpaged in newspapers and be again given prominence in radio and TV communiques because this draws attention away from internal affairs, the massacre in Lebanon, millions of unemployed people, new armaments and from new rockets.

Let everybody look at Poland that something is going on exactly here, which makes it possible to push now issues upsetting their own public opinion to the background.

The calls for the counter-demonstration cannot be viewed separately from the Pope's announced visit. In its context, the opposition wants to prove that it lives, operates and that it is a force that has to be reckoned with.

It wants to prove to society and also to the world that permanent tension exists in Poland. There are also such people among the oppositionists who are convinced that the demonstrating that there is no calm in Poland will force the authorities to continue martial law -- let it last indefinitely because this also opens up a vista for destabilizing the situation.

The government together with the Episcopate is getting ready for John Paul II's visit to Poland. The talks have almost been completed.

Despite the fact that the time of the visit has been fixed, the route settled, etc., opinions continue to be voiced on whether the authorities want the pope to come or maybe they would cancel the visit in the last moment. To disturb, to stir in the Polish tub, put a question mark over anything is also a method of struggle, a striving to have us clash, devour each other, to let Poland become a factor to cause a change in the alignment of forces in the world.

Among the opposition there are people who think that in case demonstrations occur in Polish streets, the pope will have to ponder whether to come here. And if he pondered and came to a conclusion which would correspond with their wishes, they would nevertheless put the issue on our account: Namely, they would say that it was the authorities who caused the situation. We know all those tricky schemes.

We do not expect the papal visit to occasion any dramatic change in the situation in Poland. We expect that it will produce further strengthening of social peace.

We do not expect miracles, as the position of the party and government will depend first and foremost on visible progress in the economy which would be tangible for society, and not on the Pope's visit. Basing on all data available at the moment, we can say that both the Vatican and the Pope are interested in having the visit proceed along such a course as would constitute a significant fact to strengthen social peace.

And now one more problem before I finish: We now can hear and read in Western press that the government does not want national accord as it fails to take up talks with the leaders of the former union.

This is demagogy -- simple and shallow. We were talking of accord, of accord with Solidarnosc leaders all through 1981. On November 4, 1981, a Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa meeting was held during which accord was exactly the theme. And what happened next? There was bargaining. And finally, we were told that all right, a "yes" to the accord, but on conditions dictated by the Presidium of the Solidarnosc national commission. And in early December the phrases speaking of confrontation, of pulling each other by the jaws were voiced. One of the those advisers, making reference to us, the party, the people's rule, said: "And the last fight we would face".

Now these people have the courage to accuse us of a reluctant approach to national accord. To put it openly: You cannot call for or declare willingness to reach accord while simultaneously meeting leaders of the underground Solidarnosc. That is no way to any accord. We have to make it clear.

I was trying to present the political situation which occurred in Poland before May 1. I tried to explain the reasons why we are putting up defensive fire. It is up to you, to all people who understand what stabilization and social peace mean, to draw the conclusions.

In any case, we on our part will continue to consistently seek Poles' accord, we will strive to win every patriotically-minded Pole for our economic and social policy.

At the same time, however, we will firmly oppose all those who want to throw stones in front of our [word indistinct]. If we are to speak of Polish people's national pride, this quality should manifest itself in a firm "no" to all those who want it continue or return to an anarchized, troubled Poland. Such a Poland would not augur anything good for us.

PAP Comments on Address

LD271757 Warsaw PAP in English 1440 GMT 27 Apr 83

[By PAP editor]

[Text] Warsaw 27 April -- The dialogue between the state authority and society has recorded another essential fact: namely a meeting which government representatives had with workers of the Lenin steel mill in Nowa Huta.

The openness of the dialogue, thoroughness and maturity of questions asked by the Nowa Huta workers, expressing their moods and feelings, anxiety and perplexities, as well as their own viewpoints on concrete issues, best illustrate that which is the uppermost in society, on the one hand, and on the other hand -- provide yet another occasion for presenting the authority's position, for interpreting its intentions and all of that which currently and in the unprecedentedly wide stream of information about the work [word indistinct] state bodies keeps on flowing to society, but which calls for a patient and continuous explanation.

What is most striking about the Nowa Huta meeting?

Calm, lack of nervousness, if one takes the fact into account that the statements by Deputy Premier Rakowski, Ministers Krasinski and Ciosek were made at a time which favours tension against the background of the efforts made by illegal structures leading to situations of confrontation.

The authorities are aware of the existing dangers. They do not conceal the state of things, they warn those incorrigible.

Most of all they argue, presenting their reasons that testify that it lies in the interest of the country, only and exclusively, to see peace and all those piled-up problems resolved, the solutions which is contained in the numerous programmes which were already presented to society.

With an outright brutal logic, like it was done by Vice-Premier Rakowski, presented was the anti-national activity of the underground, anti-national in its character though embelished in hurrah-patriotic rhetoric.

And this time, too, it was re-affirmed that the actions by the authority, so intensive and consistent, so capacious, open and inalterable, serve national agreement. Agreement -- yes, but not with those who rejected it yesterday, proclaiming struggle and who now bank on confrontation, but with society through taking up the process of renewal and repair, of concomitant quest for response to the social aspirations.

SEJM SESSION BEGINS 3-YEAR PLAN DEBATE

LD281000 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Unidentified correspondent's report from the Sejm studio]

[Text] Good morning. The 34th Sejm session of the eighth term of office began nearly 1 hour ago. The agenda contains seven points, of which probably the most important is adoption of the 3-year plan. This is an important moment in the life of our parliament as for the first time in its history it is adopting a sever-year plan. So far, only annual plans have been adopted.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski are present. Sejm Speaker Stanislaw Gucwa, who opened the proceedings, gave the floor to Deputy Aleksander Gertz who presented the report of the Mandate and Regulations Commission concerning the appointment of two deputies for Kalisz and Torun constituencies. The sejm passed a relevant resolution and new deputies have been appointed: Jozef Cryszka, of the ZSL, for constituency No 20 in Kalisz, and Leslaw Laskowski, of the PZPR, for constituency No 66 in Torun. These deputies then took oath.

Next the chamber began a review of the second item on the agenda. The rapporteur general for the resolution on the plan for 1983-85, PZPR deputy Jan Kaminski, took the floor. He also presented the resolution on anti-inflationary and savings program.

He began by discussing the work on the plan carried out by the Sejm commission and intercommission teams. He stressed that the consultations considered the views of the public as well as those of the Socioeconomic Council and experts. The draft resolution, in its present form, he stated, considers relevant factors and presents the basic aims of the plan and means for their implementation. To it, a list of central investment projects has been appended. It has also been decided to present to the Sejm the draft resolution approving main directions of the anti-inflationary and savings program. The anti-inflationary program should be viewed as a program for restoration of economic equilibrium.

The deputy went on to describe the main aims of the plan. It is worth pointing out that the plan assumes preferential treatment for the food industry economy, as 24 percent increase in goods for the domestic market calculated in fixed prices, and construction in 1983-85 of 530,000-590,000 apartments with a simultaneous lowering of the construction costs by at least 10 percent. It is also planned that in this period an approximate 45-50 percent increase in nominal incomes of the population will take place, while the anti-inflationary program ought to reduce average annual price increases in this period to about 10 percent.

The economic debate is currently in progress. So far 27 deputies have registered their wish to speak. The debate will therefore last several hours.

ZSL PLENUM ADOPTS DEVELOPMENT RESOLUTION

LD270515 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] The United Peasant Party Supreme Committee has adopted a resolution at its plenary meeting. The resolution expresses the conviction that the further development of our country should be based on the consistent implementation of socialist renewal; the program of socioeconomic and political reforms; ensuring development conditions for the entire national economy, including agriculture and the food economy; effective work of the whole community; deepening of the processes of public life democratization; consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance and the moulding of the allied establishment of interparty relations; integration of the countries of the socialist community; and a joint struggle for peace and international security.

VISUAL ARTISTS UNION TEMPORARILY SUSPENDED

LD272117 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] In view of the temporary suspension of the Polish Visual Artists Union, Andrzej Chabin has been appointed custodian of the union's central board.

He has appointed representatives in all Polish visual artists union regions and branches. They are to assist in dealing with matters related to social, financial, and economic activities of the suspended union. The union offices are open throughout the country.

The suspension of the union should not disrupt the creative activities of visual artists. It may be recalled that the central board has received a proposal for talks designed to remove the reservations submitted by the authorities as regards the union's central board. They should result in the resumption of the union activities.

MSZ PROTESTS VOA, RFE 'PROPAGANDA AGGRESSION'

LD271812 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] The provisional U.S. charge d'affaires in Warsaw, Herbert E. Wilgis, was summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MSZ] today. He was handed an MSZ note containing a sharp protest against the continuing unfriendly campaign against Poland by the U.S. authorities, which bears the hallmarks of propaganda aggression. This is being conducted by the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe radio stations.

The MSZ stated that the broadcasts in Polish transmitted by these radio stations are invariably defamatory in nature and are calculated to destabilize the situation in Poland and to foment social unrest and street disturbances. They often contain direct instructions for destructive elements in their struggle against the constitutional system in Poland. This sort of activity constitutes a flagrant violation of the universally accepted norms of international law and of the principles of relations between states. The ministry demanded a halt to this anti-Polish activity. The Polish Government reserves the right to use such means as it considers appropriate to oppose hostile activity of this kind, which is aimed against the PPR. In connection with the MSZ protest the government press spokesman has made a statement, the text of which will appear in tomorrow's press.

Press Spokesman Issues Statement

LD272155 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Warsaw 27 April -- The charge d'affairs a.i. of the United States of America in Warsaw, Herbert Wilgis, was summoned today to the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and was handed a note of the ministry protesting against the anti-Polish activities of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe. In connection with the protest the government press spokesman made the following statement:

"I wish to announce that the (Polish) Ministry of Foreign Affairs handed the charge d'affaires a.i. of the United States of America in Warsaw a sharp protest in connection with the unfriendly campaign (?having a character) of a propaganda aggression, being contained by the authorities of the United States against the Polish People's Republic through the American radio stations: the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe.

"The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, referring to (?its) repeated protests on the issue made in the past to the American side, expressed its deep indignation at the unfriendly activities directed against the Polish People's Republic.

"The ministry stated that the Polish-language broadcasts by these two radio stations beamed to the territory of the Polish People's Republic have, as a rule, an aggressive and slanderous character and in their intention aim to destabilize the situation in Poland through inciting to social disturbances and street riots and other forms of violation of the public order.

"The programmes of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe often contain direct instructions for the destructive elements in Poland in their struggle against the constitutional principles of the political and socio-economic system and against the constitutional authorities of the Polish People's Republic.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that these anti-Polish actions constitute a flagrant violation of the fundamental norms of international law and the United Nations Charter, as well as the declaration of the principles of international law concerning friendly relations and cooperation among states in line with the United Nations Charter of October 24, 1970.

These activities also constitute a flagrant violation of the principles of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe of August 1, 1975 and the joint Statement on (?Principles) of Polish-United States Relations of October 9, 1984. It is also incompatible with international law and customs governing relations between states maintaining diplomatic relations with one another.

The Polish Foreign Ministry once again demanded an end to the unfriendly campaign towards Poland conducted by the United States through the American radio stations the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe treating these activities as a condemnable component part of the current U.S.-Polish relations.

In connection with these inadmissible activities the Ministry of Foreign Affairs demanded immediate cessation of the external activity of the American library at the Embassy of the United States in Warsaw.

The American library has been (?conducting) an activity which transgresses the framework outlined by international law and customs which found expression in screening films and television programmes slandering the Polish People's Republic. This kind of activity is an abuse of the good will of the Polish side which tolerated the existence of the library in spite of the fact that it does not enjoy the formal status of an information centre.

I declare that, in order to counteract this kind of unfriendly activity, the Government of the Polish People's Republic reserves the right to apply measures it will consider necessary, in accord with the sovereign right and duty to protect the state against unlawful hostile activities of the authorities of the United States of America.

EGYPTIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES, TALKS BEGIN

AU271720 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Kaman Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived this afternoon in Bucharest on an official visit to our country at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. On his arrival at Otopeni Airport, the guest was met by Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and other Romanian officials. Ion Iosefide, Romania's ambassador to Cairo, and Wafiq Husni, Egypt's ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

Official talks started today between the Romanian minister of foreign affairs and the Egyptian deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs on the stage of bilateral relations and various international issues of mutual interest.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES ISRAELI PUBLISHER 26 APRIL

AU261919 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/4/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received in the afternoon of April 26 Israeli researcher and publicist Dan Patter [AGERPRES spelling] who elaborates a work on the peace process in the Middle East.

A talk was held on the occasion for the elaboration of the chapter devoted to Romania's stand and to President Nicolae Ceausescu's active role in the efforts made for a just and lasting settlement of the problems extant in that region.

DASCALESCU CABLES ZHAO ZIYANG ON TYPHOON VICTIMS

AU260811 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 Apr 83 p 4

[Text] The prime minister of the government, Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, has sent a cable to Comrade Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, in which, on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on his own behalf, he expressed feelings of profound compassion in connection with the losses of human lives and material damages caused by the typhoon in Fujian Province, and conveyed sincere condolences to the bereaved families.

ANDREI SPEECH REJECTS IDEA OF COMMUNIST CENTER

AU251308 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romania 23 Apr 83 p 2

[Report on speech by Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei on "The Concept of the RCP and of its Secretary General on Strengthening the Solidarity of Workers, Progressive, and Democratic Forces for Peace, National Independence, and Socialism," at the 22 April Bucharest scientific session marking the 90th anniversary of the Romanian Workers Social-Democratic Party, the 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx and the 100th anniversary of his death]

[Text] The speaker stated that on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of the complex contemporary world phenomena, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the republic, has made noteworthy and innovative contributions to understanding the role and action of solidarity among communist, socialist, and social-democratic parties and national liberation movements in the struggle for progressive and democratic social changes and for social progress and peace in the world.

He has thus crystalized theses and conclusions of an exceptional significance for the new type of assertion of the unity and cooperation among communist and workers parties and of the solidarity among all democratic, progressive, and revolutionary forces.

Proceeding from the fact that the communist and workers parties are working in economic, social and historical conditions that differ greatly from one country to another and that they are permanently confronted with new and specific problems, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stated that "this means that each party should independently map out its political line and revolutionary tactics and strategies, in keeping with the realities prevailing in its country, with a view to finding the appropriate solutions for revolutionary social changes."

The RCP has repeatedly emphasized that current social developments and international events require particular strengthening, upon new bases, of the unity of the workers class and of the cooperation and unity among communists, socialists and social-democrats in the struggle for social progress, peace, disarmament, and international cooperation, for radical, democratic changes that will pave the way to socialism.

It is very important to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the communist and workers parties with national liberation movements, with parties in the developing countries and with all anti-imperialist forces in the joint struggle to defend and consolidate national independence and to promote socioeconomic progress.

It has been proven that in view of the scope, complexity, and diversity of the problems currently facing the revolutionary parties, it is neither necessary nor possible to organize any center of leadership or coordination of the communist parties.

The concept of our party and of its secretary general on the solidarity of the communist, socialist, social-democratic parties and national liberation movements, and our party's international activities constitute particularly important contributions to the creative development of revolutionary theory and practice and to enriching the contents, nature, and principles of relations of unity and solidarity among all the forces of peace and progress in the contemporary world.

QUESTION OF ETHNIC NATIONALITIES EXAMINED

AU271143 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 25 Apr 83 p 2

[Second article by Eugen Florescu on "The Role and Future of the Nation" -- Capitalized elements printed in italics]

[Excerpts] In a discussion on the role and future of the nation, an important place is naturally taken by elucidation of the issue of coinhabiting nationalities.

For discussions concerning the situation in Romania -- which for the most part is quite clear, but which certain interested foreign circles are mulling over -- we believe it is important to clarify the relationship between nation and coinhabiting nationalities. This problem is a relatively new one in theoretical analyses (not only Marxist), and it is interesting to see how it is approached in other states.

In the case of Belgium, "nationality constitutes the community element" [phrase in French] and stress is placed on NATIONAL SOLIDARITY, whatever the particularities of each ethnic group, when it comes to NATIONAL OBJECTIVES or to grave moments that may threaten "the entire community" [phrase in French].

France also constitutes an example. There all state documents speak of the "French nation" as a single community, although France has what is described as an ethnic "hexagon".

Equally interesting is the fact that although the United States has a large number of ethnic groups, nationalities, etc, some counting not tens or hundreds of thousands but tens of millions, the Constitution of 1787 speaks only of ONE PEOPLE ("we the people" -- not peoples -- "of the United States") and none of the amendments to the U.S. Constitution over the years has ever modified that formulation for the logical purpose of "forging a more perfect union."

As can be seen, we selected on purpose the example of three states which differ in point of size and historical traditions: a big one (the United States), an average one (France) and a small one (Belgium). Now we ask ourselves: What is logical and valid for the nation-nationality relationship in those cases cannot be equally acceptable for other states? Why does Western propaganda often describe the situation in the United States as "democratic" despite its traits and despite the fact that the process of amalgamation of the various populations there is one of the most rapid -- the melting-pot theory being recognized -- despite the fact that persecution of certain nationalities is most evident, and despite the myth of the American people as a POLYARCHIC PEOPLE in which various "minorities identify with the nation" (Robert A. Dahl, "Democracy in the United States"), forming an integrated and harmonious society capable of leading itself? And why does it not describe in the same way the situation in countries in which the existence and rights of the nationalities are recognized in the respective constitutions, in which equality has economic bases, and in which there are educational and cultural establishments in the mother tongues of the nationalities? Can it be that such a so-called "democratic" offensive (recently launched from the United States and unfortunately exacerbated by certain circles in Canada, France, and the FRG) actually has another explanation?

Important chapters of the book "The Nation -- Realities and Prospects" by Elena Florea (The Scientific and Encyclopedic Publishing House, 1982), to which we referred in the first part of these notes, bring revealing arguments in support of the idea that to a great extent, stirring up the nationality problem has other purposes than the "humanitarian" and "democratic" excuses it claims. Of course, winning rights for certain nationalities constitutes an objective of social importance in many countries, particularly in capitalist ones. In other situations, however, the root of the problem lies in attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of other national states and attempts to cultivate the idea of the elimination of nations and states, of relinquishing national independence and sovereignty, of laying the groundwork for a possible assertion of transnational factors and of subordinating less developed or weaker nations to others.

Along this line, direct interested circles assiduously cultivate the idea that in the contemporary age "human conditions can be improved" not by consolidating the nations and by improving and homogenizing conditions within each people, but by "asserting the DIVERSITY" of ethnic identities. What is here attempted is a POLITICAL MOBILIZATION of "subnational structures" designed to facilitate the so-called "process of fission," which should lead to a "disaggregation" that "no state will escape," and to the "dissolution of the nation-state."

The forms of political mobilization serving that purpose are known: Most often, under the mask of human rights, theories are launched designed to "awaken" nationalities in other states, and stress is laid on the claims of "ethnic groups" to autonomy or self-determination (such an "awakening" or "autonomy" is never mentioned in connection with the United States!), while states are accused (particularly socialist states) of "constraining" the nationalities to "homogenization and uniformity." Along this line, the lyrics most often sung speak of "subjecting" the minorities to "ethnocide and liquidation," in the most clearly illustrated form of so-called "cultural genocide."

The strictly political and interested character of such theories is clearly evidenced by the ambiguity with which certain theories are wielded, such as the one termed by Western ideologists as "internal colonialism."

Before presenting the Romanian viewpoint on the place and future of nationalities within nations, we should specify that viewpoints vary greatly, even among socialist countries.

In the People's Republic of Hungary, various studies highlight different positions concerning the fate of nationalities (called "minorities"). Thus, according to Koevago Laszlo (TARSADALMI SZEMLE, 5/1982), the state supports a process within which other nationalities are growing increasingly "attached to their mother tongue and culture, and are aware of their national consciousness and national being." The same expert, who in 1982 was awarded the Hungarian Academy prize for "research in the problem of national minorities," states that there is a continuous process of assimilation of the other nationalities. Asked about "the future of the minorities in Hungary," Koevago Laszlo stressed the priority of the "natural process of assimilation -- the nationalities are now PRACTICALLY BILINGUAL and even speak HUNGARIAN BETTER. At the same time, he mentioned that the number of those who want to learn their mother tongue is increasing. That proves, according to Koevago Laszlo, that "those who think the nationalities in Hungary will remain in existence for only 15-20 years are wrong."

The examples we brought show sufficiently, in our opinion, how correct is the assertion of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, according to which we, too, could find a lot to say about the manner in which the national problem is dealt with in this or that state. And as for the conditions created for certain nationalities, as Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also said, we would be happy if nationalities would enjoy in each country advantages at least equal to those of the coinhabiting nationalities in Romania. However, our party believes that dealing with the national problem is the prerogative of each state.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU261915 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1983 -- Meeting on April 26 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu the Executive Political Committee examined a report on the measures taken by the party bodies and organizations, the managements of ministries and economic units in view of implementing the programmes for repair, revision and maintenance of machines, equipment and technological installations, first of all of the power generating machines, for a normal running of the productive processes, and endorsed a set of measures concerning the improvement of activity in this sector.

Ministries and the managing bodies of all units were asked to take most resolved action for strengthening order and discipline, for enhancing responsibility as concerns the maintenance and use of machines, pieces of equipment and technological installations, for making spare parts with local force, and for a complete observance of obligations as resulting from contacts, thus ensuring most efficient use of Romania's productive potential.

The Executive Political Committee also debated a report concerning the execution of the state budget, of the centralized financial plan and of the other financial plans over January 1-March 31, 1983.

An analysis of the execution of the state plan and of the other financial plans over the first quarter shows that the necessary resources have been ensured for financing the actions and tasks stipulated in the plan, the incomes being achieved 104.4 percentage points, which means a healthy financial balance and circulation of money.

The Executive Political Committee also debated and approved a report on the participation of working people in fulfilling the production and profits and on their partaking in the 1982 profits, as well as the corresponding draft decree. The total participation fund of the working people in the fulfilling the production and profits and their partaking in the 1982 profits was by 11 percent greater than in 1981. Indications were given to ministries, other central bodies and Executive Committees of county people councils and of the Bucharest Municipality People Council as well as to industrial centrals to set by units, according to law provisions, the ceilings for payments, for the fund of profits made within the plan and above the plan, as well as for the fund of stimulation of export. At the same time, the Executive Political Committee recommended that when profits would be partaken the principles of socialist equity should be firmly observed with a view to better stimulating and involving the working people in the fulfillment of the production tasks.

Next, a report was analyzed on the main conclusions drawn from the control made on the activity of annex industrial sections under the People's Councils and the cooperatist units specialized in metal rubber and plastics consumption. The setting and development of these units were considered to have led to an increase and diversification of the volume of production which registered an average growth rate of 8.8 percent in 1982 as against the previous year.

The Executive Political Committee approved a plan of measures meant to ensure the further development of the small-scale industry, calling the State Planning Committee, certain ministries and economic organizations to analyze again the activity of the production sections of the small-scale industry and of the services for the population in keeping with the obligations incumbent on them as regards the production of consumer goods, by particularly using the local resources of raw and subsidiary materials, by developing the activities of reworking worn-out spare parts and more intensely capitalizing the reusable materials, by bringing about order in all units, for a firm application of the consumption norms and a general rise of the quality of products and of services.

During its April 26 Meeting the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP debated the report including the synthesis of proposals for the instruction plan and the number of scholarships for the 1983-1984 school year, at all grades.

The committee considered the instruction plans for the pre-school, primary, gymnasium, lyceum, vocational, foremen, university and post-graduate level to be in agreement with the number of working personnel needed by the national economy.

The fact has been established that out of the total number of graduates of the eighth form as many as 92.4 percent shall become students in the ninth form of industrial, agroindustrial and silvicultural lyceums, and approximately 90 percent of the tenth form students shall be trained in lyceums of the same speciality.

To the end of improving the practical knowledge of the first and second stage lyceum graduates that take productive jobs, measures shall be taken for better organization and unfolding of the apprenticeship period. The fact has been established that in the 1983-1984 university year a greater number of people shall be able to follow evening and extramural courses so that a larger number of youth may work and complete their studies at the same time.

The Executive Political Committee also approved the number of scholarships to be granted to pupils and students in the ensuing school year.

Next, the committee examined the evolution of the population and of the main demographic phenomena in Romania in 1982. According to statistical data, on January 1, 1983 the country's population stood at 22,527,235 inhabitants, by 102,909 more than on January 1, 1982. The fact was noted that in 1982 the lowest infant death rate in the country's history had been registered.

The Executive Political Committee has decided that over the ensuing period the county people's committees shall pay greater attention to the demographic aspects, to the problems on which depend the strengthening of family and the improvement of nationality. Measures have to be taken for improvement of the activity carried out by the Ministry of Health, the medical and sanitary units in view of ensuring hygiene, for preventing diseases and protecting the health of the people, for intensifying the sanitary education of the population, of the youth in the first place, for making them aware of the need for a more marked growth of the population.

Next, the plenary meeting debated a report concerning the promotion of women to responsible offices over the December 31, 1979-March 31, 1983 period, and considered that the party bodies and organizations took permanent action for enhancing the number of women and their share in the total number of cadres holding responsible offices within the party and state bodies and organizations, in the managing bodies of the mass and civic organizations, of the economic units and social and cultural institutions. Consequently at present women stand for a larger share within the collective management bodies, the responsible offices, particularly in the sectors where they represent an important part of the total number of working personnel. In certain sectors the number of women holding responsible offices does not mirror the importance of their tasks and the share they represent in the respective sectors. Setting out from this the meeting asked the party, state, mass and civic bodies and organizations to take further action, following a programme, for promoting a larger number of women to responsible offices, according to their important place and role in production, in the entire economic and social activity.

During the April 26 meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, Nicolae Ceausescu read an account of the friendly working visit Mitja Ribicic, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, paid to Romania, at head of an LCY delegation, on April 18 and 19.

The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic, which -- continuing the traditional open and productive Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue -- go down, through their results, as an outstanding contribution to the further amplification and strengthening of the fine bilateral relations, to the cause of peace, detente and collaboration among nations.

Stress was laid with satisfaction on the fact that, during the talks, the RCP general secretary and the president of the Presidium of the CC of the LCY reiterated the determination to still stronger develop the productive cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, between the other political and public organizations in the two countries as well as the friendly and cooperative Romanian-Yugoslav relations as a whole -- on a political, economic, technical-scientific and cultural plane and in other domains of joint interest. It was shown that the steady promotion of the manysided cooperation between the two parties and countries benefited the neighbor and friendly Romanian people and the Yugoslav peoples, the building of the new system in Romania and Yugoslavia, socialism and peace in the world.

The Executive Political Committee also pointed to the significance of the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic on major questions of the current international political situation.

The importance was highlighted of the two party leaders' assessments on the need for all progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces to commit themselves to the struggle for the halting of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, for the resumption and furtherance of the policy of detente, collaboration and respect for national independence, for the negotiated settlement of the hotbeds of crisis and conflict in the world, the liquidation of underdevelopment and the soonest possible start of global negotiations to the end of solving the international economic problems and establishing a new world economic order.

Emphasis was also placed on the fact that the Romanian-Yugoslav summit dialogue brought to the fore the special attention the two parties and countries pay to the soonest possible conclusion of the Madrid conference so that it should lead to an agreement on the convening of a conference on confidence-building and disarmament in Europe, to the continuation and consolidation of the positive processes, initiated at Helsinki, of building European security and cooperation. It was also considered that the exchange of opinions between Nicolae Ceausescu and Mitja Ribicic showed the importance Romania and Yugoslavia attach to the development of relations of good neighborliness and bi- and multilateral collaboration among the Balkan countries, to the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and peaceful cooperation, free of nuclear weapons.

Fully agreeing to the understandings reached during the recent Romanian-Yugoslav summit, the executive Political Committee set measures for translating them into fact, for steadily amplifying and deepening the relations of close friendship, solidarity and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

PLANINC MAKES 1-DAY VISIT TO LUXEMBOURG

LD271020 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0943 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Luxembourg, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, arrived in Luxembourg this morning for a 1-day official visit. At Luxemburg airport Milka Planinc was welcomed by her host, Luxembourg Prime Minister Pierre Werner, at whose invitation she is visiting that country. After national anthems were played and a guard of honor was inspected, Milka Planinc drove to the Hotel Cravat which will be her residence during her stay.

Meeting With Officials

LD271542 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Report by TANJUG correspondent Milan Sokolovic from Luxembourg]

[Text] Making an official visit to Luxembourg, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council spent the day in intensive political talks with her hosts. Milka Planinc arrived in Luxembourg this morning just before 1000 and held a meeting with Prime Minister Werner as early as 1100. This was followed by talks with Foreign Minister Colette Flesch. Afterward Milka Planinc and members of the Yugoslav delegation attended the official luncheon given in her honor by Prime Minister Werner.

According to first reports, Milka Planinc was welcomed in Luxembourg very cordially. During the talks so far both sides held that the current good political and economic relations should be promoted further and that both conditions and setiments for this exist on both sides.

During the meetings so far, on a number of occasions the hosts have paid tribute to Yugoslavia for the role it is playing in the world international events, especially now at the Madrid conference, and for its activity over many years in the Nonaligned Movement. In this context the people to whom the members of the Yugoslav delegation spoke reitereated the enormous importance played in this matter by President Tito, who also maintained constant contacts with the grand duke of Luxembourg.

This afternoon Pierre Werner and Milka Planinc will lead the delegations at the official Yugoslav-Luxembourg talks following which the president of the Federal Executive Council will return to Brussels to continue the visit tomorrow with talks in the EEC headquarters.

PRESIDENCY REVIEWS ZARKOVIC TRIP, OTHER ISSUES

LD271825 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today chaired by Petar Stambolic, the SFRY Presidency acquainted itself with information regarding the official and friendly visit by SFRY Presidency member Vidoje Zarkovic to Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, and Guyana. It was noted that the visits and the talks held contributed to the strengthening of friendship and cooperation between Yugoslavia and these countries. In talks with the most prominent personalities in these countries particular attention was paid to the possibilities for further expanding and promoting economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

The bilateral documents signed, which set out the prioity areas of economic cooperation, and the numerous projects in this sphere that were initiated are an important step in this direction.

The importance of the time at which the visits came was stressed at the session. Exacerbated relations in the world, and especially in Central America and the Caribbean, demand, they said, increased activity by the nonaligned countries and the entire international community to strengthen the freedom and independence of the nations and states in this area and to find a peaceful and just solution to the crisis, without foreign interference and pressure.

It was held necessary to strengthen -- on the basis of the decisions taken at the recent seventh summit in New Delhi -- efforts by all the nonaligned countries in the struggle for peace, security, and development. It was pointed out that the visits to Venezuela, Colombia, Bolivia, and Guyana afforded an opportunity for a broad exchange of views on preparations for the forthcoming session of the sixth UNCTAD in Belgrade. Stress was laid on the importance the the Latin American countries, together with the other nonaligned and developing countries, place on this meeting as an opportunity for an all-round examination and increasing of prospects regarding a solution to the most important issues of international economic relations and development.

The presidency examined and adopted a report by the SFRY Presidency Commission for Petitions and Complaints, and stressed the need for complete sensitivity toward the problems of working people and citizens who seek help. In this connection the role and commitment of the state and social organs in creating the conditions and possibilities for citizens to realize their self-management, constitutional, and legal rights were stressed. They are obliged, it was stressed at the session, to oppose resolutely manifestations of bureaucratic arbitrariness by groups and individuals regarding citizens' demands.

The Presidency granted amnesty to a certain number of convicted people, and examined national defense tasks and other issues in their constitutional sphere of competence.

SPOKESMAN ENDORSES CONTADORA GROUP'S PEACE MOVES

LD262237 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 26 Apr 83

["Pool Item"]

[Text] Belgrade, April 26 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia supports the peace initiative of Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela which are, together with countries of Central America, investing efforts for solutions to be reached by peaceful means and through negotiations to the crisis which seriously threatens peace in the region, with unforeseeable consequences for the world as a whole.

Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Svetislav Vujovic stated the above to TANJUG today, Tuesday. He said that Yugoslavia was following with attention and concern the development of the crisis in Central America, a crisis which is increasingly acquiring features of a dangerous international hotbed and threatening to turn into an open war conflict.

The spokesman recalled that the Seventh Non-Aligned Summit in New Delhi, itself, drew attention to the above.

In keeping with its consistent policy, stated Vujovic, Yugoslavia holds that the solutions to the problems in that part of the world will have to be sought only through peaceful negotiations of all the parties concerned. Yugoslavia also points out the strict respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the inviolability of the borders of all states in the region, and in harmony with the interests and desires of their peoples, without outside interferences or pressures. [sentence as received]

Yugoslavia assesses, Vujovic stated, that the Contadora group's initiative represents a favourable and constructive contribution to the efforts towards reducing tensions in the region and for the finding of peaceful solutions in keeping with the principles of the policy of nonalignment and in the spirit of the documents from the Seventh Nonaligned Summit.

BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS VISIT; PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU251527 Sofia BTA in English 1450 GMT 25 Apr 83

[By BTA correspondent]

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 -- A delegation of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists was on a visit to Yugoslavia. The delegation had talks at the Union of Yugoslav Journalists, ministries, editorial mass media offices, public organisations in Belgrade and Lubuljana. They discussed the state of the cooperation between the two unions and mapped out some specific forms for its furthering. Mr Blagomir Sirakov, secretary of the Union of Bulgarian Journalists, and Mr Dobrivoje Jokovic, secretary of the Union of Yugoslav Journalists, signed a 1983 cooperation protocol. The two sides emphasized at the talks that there existed a number of untapped possibilities for extending the contacts, for exchanging journalists and information, for cooperation between different editor's offices. At the talks which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere the conviction that the journalists can contribute much more to developing the relations of goodneighborliness and cooperation between the two peoples was expressed.

SPILJAK INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, NATIONALISM

LD271016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has expressed the firm conviction that our country has enough strength to realize economic stabilization. "We have the economic potential, we have built up capacities, we have the cadres, we have experience. Now we have grasped where spending that which we have not created with our work has led us," Spiljak said in his talks with Sergej Sestakov, editor of Belgrade television, in the program entitled "Themes and Dilemmas."

The vice president of the SFRY Presidency explained that there are great reserves in relying on one's own forces. "To me, this means above all more work and better work, to be better organized, to use our capacities better. In recent years we have been relying too much on additional resources, on important capital from abroad chiefly for investments but also for other types of consumption. We have not oriented ourselves sufficiently toward using all our potentials. Take agriculture. We have not used it to the maximum. We have not drawn everything needed from it."

Spiljak expressed the view that in "recent years we became easygoing as long as things were going well for us, while we opened over 200,000 new jobs every year, while our country was on the ascent... [TANJUG ellipses].

"We spent more than we had, we became accustomed to a high standard of living which is far higher than is possible according to our work and our income."

Recalling that all of us spent more and that we behaved in an easygoing manner in the past, Vice President Spiljak said that now, when debts must be repaid, the international situation is essentially worse because the world economic system is in crisis, it has become harder to export goods, and thus it is increasingly difficult to realize foreign exchange resources. "We must repay these debts with an exceptional effort, better work, better organization, and great savings to arrive at a normal situation."

Asked to explain the fact that the number of work stoppages in our country is falling despite difficulties and troubles, Spiljak observed that workers in collectives, despite numerous weaknesses, make decisions on many things. "As a rule, work stoppages occur where there is a bureaucratic attitude, where personal income is being reduced without telling the workers why. The first of the month comes and they are simply given lower personal incomes...[TANJUG ellipses]. This shows, of course, that the self-managing system is not immune to phenomena of bureaucratism, technocratism, and similar phenomena."

Continuing the interview Spiljak said that production should be restructured, adjusted to the market. However, he added, there is too much talking and too little work to stimulate people to produce more.

Replying to the question about responsibility, Spiljak stressed that "everyone must bear the responsibility for what he does, for what he contributes or for what he does wrong. In a situation which has become more difficult for us, when shortages have emerged, when there are no goods on the market, when there is no reproduction material for production -- in such a situation the question of responsibility is always emphasized and I think rightly so. I would not say that there is no such responsibility and that people are not accountable. Look at the newspapers. You see every day that someone or other has been dismissed, that someone or other has been called to account."

Spiljak mentioned the example of Glina, where the entire Municipal League of Communists Committee had been dismissed and where, through a broad debate, a new one had been elected. Every environment should analyze its own situation and, if necessary, raise the question of responsibility. "This is both normal and right in our system."

Speaking of municipal, provincial and republican isolationism within one's own borders, Spiljak sees the reasons for this not only in bureaucratism and technocratism but in the fact that the basis organization of associated labor does not have or is not disposing of the large part of its income, does not have anything to pool.

Speaking of the increased phenomena of nationalism, Spiljak said that "nationalism which is emerging today is not merely that classical bourgeois nationalism. It also emerges from bureaucratic relations, from the bureaucracy having imposed itself and being the master of income in the basis organization of associated labor, in the composite organization of associated labor right up to the level of the commune and the republic. It is here that the collusion of technocratic forces takes place in basic organizations and of bureaucratic forces in social structures. They are fighting for power. To enforce their arguments, they are fighting also for the alleged interest of their nation, of their part of the country. It is here that the sources of nationalism lie."

The struggle for self-management, in Mika Spiljak's words, for the greater participation of workers in the decision-making process not merely in the basic organization of associated labor but in the commune and the republic is the best medicine against nationalism, which has become very aggressive, often with reliance and support from abroad. "In the present exacerbated international situation, this becomes a serious problem on which we have to deliberate and seek efficient replies for its resolution," Spiljak stressed.

The SFRY Presidency vice president then spoke of the unified market in our country. "For me, advocating the unified market means not unitarism but implementation of the Constitution, implementation of the Law on Associated Labor. Without the unified market there can be no development in Yugoslavia; there can be no development for any organization."

Speaking about the fall in social standards and price increases, Spiljak said: "If all of us aspire to continue the high-level consumption -- general and joint, personal and investment consumption -- then price increases are inevitable. Price increases affect the standard of living of the population, particularly those who live only on their personal income. Thus the basic battle should be waged not only with the slogan against high prices, but this should be adhered to in every organization. Look -- work organizations and workers criticize the high price increases, and yet many work collectives are constantly waging a battle to increase the prices of their products."

Asked for his view of unemployment, Spiljak said that there are several ways out. "First and foremost, production should be set in motion. Everything being prepared now, including production aided by foreign credits, will set in motion more production in the second half of the year than there is now. There will be less stagnation, more work, and a need for new jobs.

"Second, the education system is a problem. We must reduce enrollment in schools and faculties which are not required by anybody and which are training cadres for employment institutes. In all likelihood it will be necessary to retrain a number of the young people who have graduated from these schools and who will not obtain relevant jobs for yaars. Furthermore, those who have completed courses for jobs as officials or in offices and those who holding out for jobs in large towns will hardly find employment."

At the end of his interview Spiljak said that he is an optimist regarding the way out of the present difficulties. "Were I not an optimist, if I did not believe in what I am doing, then I would not do this. This people and this country have bitter experiences in their past. They have overcome many, many great difficulties. They have experienced wars, they have defeated fascism, they have built up their country. We have renewed and developed our country from nothing. We have invested much in it, much effort, sweat and knowledge. I am, therefore, certain that we shall overcome these difficulties, too. This will, of course, not be easy, because nothing happens overnight -- but we shall score this victory, too."

TV SHOWS SFRY PRESIDENCY, LCY PRESIDIUM SESSIONS

AU271150 [Editorial Report] Belgrade Domestic Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 12 April carries a 1-minute film report on the joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium in Belgrade on 12 April. The session was presided over by Mitja Ribicic and discussed the results of the Seventh Summit Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi. The film shows those attending in groups or individually in the following order: Petar Stambolic; group of four, from left to right, Krste Markovski, Lazar Kolisevski, Kiro Hadzivasilev and

one unknown; group of two, from left to right, Cvijetin Mijatovic and Sergej Kraigher; panning left from Mijatovic, showing from right to left, one unknown, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Dragoslav Markovic, Dusan Ckrebic and Dobrivoje Vidic; group of five, from left to right, Marijan Cvetkovic, Mika Spiljak, Radovan Vlajkovic and two unknown; panning right to left, showing Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee, three unknown, Fadilj Hodza, Dusan Dragosavac, one unknown, and Jure Bilic; and group of four, from left to right, two unknown, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council and one unknown.

Belgrade Domestic Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1730 GMT on 21 April carries a 0.5-minute film clip report on the session of the SFRY Presidency which discussed preparations for the forthcoming UNCTAD session in Belgrade. The film shows those attending in the following order: group of four, from left to right, Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, two empty seats, Vidoje Zarkovic, Fadil Hodza and Petar Stambolic; panning left from Stambolic, showing from left to right, Muhamed Berberovic, Lazar Kolisevski and Sergej Kraigher; closeup of Petar Stambolic; closeup of Vidoje Zarkovic; panning from left to right, showing Mika Spiljak, Radovan Vlajkovic, Cvijetin Mijatovic and Sergej Kraigher.

PARTY DELEGATIONS LEAVE FOR ATHENS CONFERENCE

LD280303 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2105 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 27 (TANJUG) -- Member of the Presidency of the Federal Conference of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, and Executive Secretary of the Presidency of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Vlado Janzic, left for Athens tonight, Wednesday. They are heading the delegations of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance and the LCY to a round-table conference of the progressive parties and movements in the Mediterranean. At the meeting, which is organized by the Panhellenic Socialist Movement, PASOK, representatives of the parties and movements of the Mediterranean countries are to discuss the situation in the region and the ways of promoting their cooperation.

MTI REPORTS GASPAR DISCUSSIONS IN SLOVENIA

LD271323 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 26 (MTI) -- Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee and secretary-general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions, who has been in Yugoslavia on the invitation of the Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia since Sunday, held discussions with Andrej Marinic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Slovenia, in Ljubljana, Tuesday. Also present at the discussions was Marjan Orozsen, president of the Council of Slovenian Trade Unions. The politicians exchanged views on timely issues concerning the work of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, the HSWP, and the Yugoslav and Hungarian trade unions. In this context they emphasized that bilateral relations were good and provided a framework for a fruitful development of comprehensive cooperation between Slovenia and the neighbouring countries in Hungary.

PRISTINA PAPER SCORES ALBANIAN PROPAGANDA

LD261457 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0711 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Pristina, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- The basic aim of Albania's propaganda offensive is to convince its citizens that the entire rest of the world (the "capitalist-revisionist" one) is collapsing and that, unlike that world, Albania is the only country experiencing prosperity.

The basic point of departure in these efforts is the obsolete Cominform resolution and Stalin's theory and practice, rejected by everyone except Tirana. To attain these objectives, a propaganda apparatus has been inaugurated for which resources are set aside which are quite disproportionate with the economic and other potentials of the country. This is said in an article written for Pristina RILINDJA by Riza Aljaj.

Everything happening outside Albania's borders, says the author in his article entitled: "Information and Propaganda in the Service of Misinformation, Is 'Revisionist.'" Even Plato, Socrates, and Aristotle are "revisionists"! Self-advertisment has been developed to absurd limits. In ZERI I POPULLIT articles and in other papers, uncontrolled paeans of praise are heaped on Enver Hoxha and the party too. "We owe everything to the party...the party is the brain and the heart of our people...the party has donated a bridge (to this or that village)...the party is the lighthouse of Marxism and Leninism in the world...the party is the mother of hopes...songs are written about its congresses...".

Enver Hoxha contrives to keep the people submissive through the party, which is shut in within itself to extreme sectarian limits. And life in the party can best be shown by an example from 1974. In that year, when Enver Hoxha "discovered treason" among military circles, the Central Committee of the Albanian Party of Labor informed all party organizations about the alleged antiparty activity by Beqir Balluku, Petrit Dume, and Hito Cako. At the end of every meeting the person chairing the meeting asked: "What punishment do these traitors deserve?" The frightened party members demanded "the death sentence." After barely a month had elapsed, reverting again to this question, party organizations were informed briefly: "Your wishes and demands have been fulfilled!" The same thing "happened" to "bourgeois-revisionist" traitors in culture, education, and literature in 1973.

One of the basic characteristics of [Albanian] information activity is to encourage irredentist-nationalistic ideology and sentiment by glorifying national unity and Stalinist positions. This is the concern of enormous ideological apparatuses working in Enver Hoxha's cabinet. In implementing these objectives, the much advertised "Marxist-Leninist criteria" are completely forgotten. "The entire Albanian nation and every Albanian" are glorified.

What happens is that over the years not the slightest dissociation has been noticed from the reactionary section of the Albanian people and from the reactionary awareness within their own nation. On the contrary, in addition to providing support for the reactionary section of the Albanians in Yugoslavia, articles and statements by official personalities -- under the slogan "Albanian brothers" -- no longer contain a critical attitude toward the reactionary section of the Albanians in general (toward the Balli Kombetar platform, toward Dzafer Deva and Dem Ali Pozar, toward Muharem Barjaktari, toward Legality Platform, etc) and accordingly no longer contain a critical attitude toward the reactionary section of Albanian nationality in our country. A critical attitude toward the anticommunist activity by Albanian reactionary emigres has been abandoned, too.

Instead, the Albanian leadership is trying to enlist into its service some of these reactionary and anticommunist organizations operating in the West. In fact, ZERI I POPULLIT is positions are not distinguishable from the papers published by reactionary emigres. Like them, Enver Hoxha, too, is encouraging the Albanians to bloodshed and fratricide with regard to other peoples in the Balkans, like Balli Kombetar, especially against the Serbian people and the working class.

It has been noticed that Tirana television transmits most of its programs in expensive color technology, although it is common knowledge that there are no color television sets for sale in Albania.

Obviously these programs are designed mainly for members of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia who, like other SFRY citizens, own color television sets. While Albania is portrayed as a prosperous country, all other countries are sinking "into destruction and darkness." (Sweden with over $10,000 national income per person, let alone the Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Switzerland, and France, not to mention Yugoslavia, are all going to the dogs.)

Various special broadcasts are used to indoctrinate Albanian citizens, including the program "Foreigners Talk About Our Country; What We saw in the Peoples Republic of Albania." They are mainly members of various little extremist groups and factions, inspired by Stalinist, dogmatic, and ultraleft ideas. Their visits to Albania are financed by the Albanian Government. Recently the program "Foreign Press About Events in Kosovo" was introduced. Under this rubric, one finds quotations from the ultra-reactionary press which even earlier displayed no sympathy for the self-management system or for Yugoslavia in general. Earlier these papers, whose reporting is now used abundantly, were described in Albania as instruments of anticommunist propaganda.

Normally, not a single report can be found in the Albanian press about anything bad happening in Albania or that any kind of problem exists. It is known, however, that many "revolutionary movements" have found no response among the young people. For instance, one of these was the "voluntary" move of young people from towns to countryside. Those who did not respond to this "voluntary" initiative lost their place behind the school desk or at work and the right to be employed over a considerable period of time, and are running the risk of more severe sanctions.

Yet from this strictly controlled press one can infer that young people are resisting permanent transfer into the countryside.

On one occasion, ZERI I POPULLIT sharply attacked "a number of cadres" who, the paper said, were "inadequately educated and encumbered by petit-bourgeois ideas" because they requested a return from the countryside into the town. The paper was "surprised" that they should ask to return "after 5 years" ("as if a deadline were put on the length of their stay") because of the age of their parents, marriage, a wife's illness or because other family members lived in town. The paper described these reasons as unfounded, adding ironically that "no one is preventing them from marrying and starting a family where they live," as if "there is no medical service" in the countryside, and the like. There is no doubt that these young people feel this "voluntary" departure from the towns to be expulsion and are trying to get back to their towns and their families.

In any case, the regime in Albania has deprived its citizens of the right to minimal objective information about the world and about their own country, Riza Aljaj says in his extensive article.

ALBANIAN TRADE VALUE, POWER DELIVERIES DOWN

LD272349 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1616 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Belgrade, April 27 (TANJUG) -- In the first three months of this year, commodity trade between Yugoslavia and Albania amounted to some 17 million dollars, with Yugoslav exports accounting for some 9 million dollars. At a meeting in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy today, Wednesday, it was assessed that the value of trade with Albania is not satisfactory and that the contracted arrangements are slow in being carried out. Reductions in Albanian electric power deliveries produced additional difficulties. The Albanian side has informed the community of the Yugoslav electric power industry that it will not deliver electric power in May due to the low water level and frequent breakdowns.

SPILJAK AT JASENOVAC ON NEED FOR NATIONAL UNITY

LD231609 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic service in Serbo-Croatian 0515 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Jasenovac, 23 Apr (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today made the following speech at Jasenovac:

"Every year at this time thousands of citizens from all parts of Yugoslavia gather here to pay homage to hundreds of thousands of camp inmates who were bestially murdered in the fascist Ustasha torture camp in Jasenovac and Stara Gradiska.

"The Jasenovac camp is the grave of our brothers: Serbs and Croats, Slovenes, Moslems, Czechs and Slovaks, Gypsies, Jews and other nations and nationalities who have remained here, between the rivers, forever embodied in the foundations of our freedom and determination. Jasenovac represents an appeal and a promise that we shall never allow anyone to take a roll call and divide us, divide us according to nationality and religion or to poison young generations.

"The partisan struggle, led and organized by the Communist Party under Tito, brought an enormous majority of members of all our nations and nationalities together under the banner of brotherhood and unity in the common struggle for freedom and the defense of human dignity. An attack on these values is contrary to the interests of one's own people. The slogan 'brotherhood and unity' in war and revolution reflected the entire program of national equality that will always be the first and most important condition of our socialist community's existance and development. This is why we are so sensitive to everything that divides the people and nations and sets them against each other on a religious or national basis.

"Socialism and self-management, equality, brotherhood and the unity of our nations and nationalities represent the foundations of our freedom and independence. Our adversaries know this and try to oppose the values of self-management and socialism. They try to exploit the fact that Tito is no longer here, as well as the economic difficulties we face, in order to sow doubt, disbelief, destruction and disturbance. Our society's external and internal adversaries are linked together on one and the same political platform based on hatred of all that is holy in our society: equality, brotherhood, unity, and socialism.

"Any kind of counterrevolutionary nationalism that tries to impose itself when the people start forgetting the evils of the policy that led to Jasenovac is particularly aggressive. Heads are also raised by various clerical nationalists who blessed the Ustashe and their like in these camps. Then as now they presented themselves as the protectors of 'their' people while in fact they incited hatred and conflict with other peoples. The Ustashe did not ask their victims about their religion or nationality. This is why we must ask this question today: Does anyone have the right -- in the name of human, moral, or any other principle -- to line up people in graves according to whether they are Serbian, Croatian, Slovene, or any other nation or nationality or Orthodox, Catholic, or Muslim? The patriots whose lives stopped here rose in opposition to the Ustasha terror and fascism in answer to the Communist Party of Yugoslavia's call to preserve our peoples from physical extinction. From the human point of view it is inhumane and impermissible for anyone to exploit religious sentiments for other interests. It would be equally harmful and inhuman to hinder the expression of anyone's religious sentiments, because this is guaranteed by the constitution.

"Jasenovac and many other places of execution throughout our country best show how outsiders exploit our lack of vigilance and, with the help of internal traitors, sow discord between our people. Jasenovac is a painful reminder and warning of the danger of

disgruntled individuals and political groups placing themselves in the service of foreigners. We must constantly bear this in mind. It must be openly said that today those who deliberately, publicly, or secretly and directly, or indirectly incite nationalist hatred -- be it in the field of economics, politics, culture, or art -- are playing the same treacherous role as their predecessors the servants of the occupiers in the Second World War. They must be resolutely opposed, because we are also obligated by these Jasenovac victims and their mothers, fathers, comrades, and fellow fighters. We are also obligated by our future.

"This is also the point of view from which those phenomena in our culture that cause conflicts and disagreements must be assessed. After all, real culture does not need nationalism. It is the political hacks who need it. We must assess whether today, in our present conditions, works and phenomena objectively play into the hands of nationalism. Then we must deal with them accordingly, and not by the abstract interpretation of the freedom of creative activity. Nobody is permitted to use the pretext of freedom of creative activity to defend behavior and acts that encourage nationalism and incite hatred.

"A work of art has a message which encourages progress and humaneness in people's relations. If our children are influenced by such books to start fighting each other and divide into camps according to nationality, then it is better to be 'poorer' for such 'works of art.' You who lost your most precious ones here have a different view of things that encourage fratricide and revive fascist ideology than those who forget that hundreds of thousands of mothers from all parts of our country still wear black shawls. This is why the works that deal with these still-unhealed wounds must also be assessed from the point of view of their objective messages. No reasonable person, no one who believes in humanism, believes in the artistic value of literary and other works that can alienate people and spread national intolerance.

"In the few decades since the war we have had very fast and all-round social and economic development, with a high rate of economic growth. In this time we built modern industry and developed social activities, multiplied national income and increased the working people's social and personal standards. This can be seen clearly, especially by older people who remember prewar Yugoslavia and what it was like at the end of the war.

"Today we faced considerable economic difficulties, which, on the one hand, occurred because of unfavorable trends and the crisis in the world economic system and, on the other, because of our own shortcomings and untimely adaptation to the situation. However, we are clearly oriented towards getting out of the present state with a long-term economic stabilization program. This program envisages that in the effort to overcome the economic problems we can and must above all rely on our own forces and put an end to the habit of spending more than we create. This demand will be fruitful if we use self-managing and legal mechanisms to ensure that this principle is embodied in every self-managing act and economic policy from the basic organizations of associated labor to the Assembly of Yugoslavia. This must become the law and be well understood by all our people, ensuring such an attitude in everyone's own environment.

"The program of economic stabilization's aim is to resolutely turn the strategy of development so as to enable us to increase production and productivity so that our products will equally and successfully compete on the world market. Of course, this is not painless. It demands exceptional efforts and sacrifice. It demands that we endure a lower standard of living for a certain time, bearing in mind that the burden of stabilization must be justly distributed and that the workers and families on low incomes must be protected. This does not mean that we shall abandon the principle of distribution according to results and opposition to pressure to level off incomes.

"We will most effectively repel all internal and external pressures if we consistently carry out the program aims and policy of the League of Communists and our society and resolutely solve the vital problems of the working class and peoples of Yugoslavia. We must wage a consistent ideological and political struggle against all enemies of socialism and self-management. Legal measures must be taken when they attack the revolution's achievements and our society's basic commitments.

"Our system of socialist self-management gives all people and all nations and nationalities the chance to have all the values and riches of life and creative activity through separate and common interests. In this sense we continue to improve, develop, and defend the system from all attacks from 'the left' and the right -- from the pressures and influence of bourgeois liberalism or statist dogmatism. Let us ask a simple question: In our conditions, after all that we have been through during the war and afterwards, what other system besides the system of socialist self-management could ensure equal relations among our nations and nationalities, create brotherhood and unity, make the social protection we enjoy possible, ensure the peace and freedom we enjoy, make initiatives by millions of working people possible and ensure independence, autonomy, and the kind of foreign policy that has made our country known in the world?

"The whole world knows that all social problems, even the most sensitive, in our country are discussed openly and publicly -- much more openly than in many other environments that are lecturing us on democracy and freedoms. We have a critical attitude towards our own practices and we shall continue this in the future. Therefore, when we analyze our present economic and social situation we must be realistic and develop social criticism that will mobilize the people for action and encourage them to new efforts.

"By appealing for greater discipline in the implementation of the agreed policy and strict observance of legality we do not exclude the need to constantly and critically examine our practices and search for more efficacious solutions to improve individual parts of our system's mechanism. However, this work must be done on the basis of comprehensive and scientific analyses and with full reference to past experience and the actual interests of our entire community's working class and working people.

"Yugoslavia's foreign policy is the result of the essence and system of socialist self-management. Our struggle for socialism and self-management and for the equality of nations and nationalities is closely connected with the struggle for the peace, freedom, and independence of all peoples and countries in the world. Yugoslavia, headed by Tito, gained many friends and a high reputation in the world with this policy.

"By its active and consistent foreign policy, based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference, and respect for the right of every country and people to independent development -- in short, the policy of nonalignment -- our country is strengthening its own security and independent position in international relations while at the same time contributing to strengthening peace and security in the world, because peoples who have gone through the horrors of war best know the price of peace.

"Working within the framework of the nonaligned countries, Yugoslavia is contributing to strengthening the conviction that international peace and security cannot permanently be secured by the balance of power, military might, and bloc division. The recent Seventh Conference of Nonaligned countries in New Delhi, to the work of which Yugoslavia contributed a considerable amount, represents an enormous contribution to solving the problems of disarmament, peace, and development.

"All these defiant graves, here in Jasenovac and throughout Yugoslavia, obligate us to preserve and further develop the Yugoslav socialist revolution's achievements and continue on Tito's road of building socialism, brotherhood, and unity; a nonaligned foreign policy and the struggle for peace and progress in the world. Our country's working class, working people, nations and nationalities -- every citizen -- understand the importance and greatness of our revolution's achievements and are prepared to defend them by all means and develop and enrich them."

"The Yugoslav nations and nationalities, who endured the difficulties of Sutjeska, Kozara, and Jasenovac with heads held high and had the strength to resist all oppressors and conquerors, will not betray their freedom-loving tradition either today or tomorrow. The greatness of the sacrifices and the glory of the patriots to whom we now, as always, devote our thoughts and deepest feelings lies in this."

REPORT ON ANARCHIST GROUP'S ACTIVITIES IN TUZLA

LD202242 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0904 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Sarajevo, 20 Apr (TANJUG) -- In an article entitled "Unanimous Condemnation of Ideological Destructiveness," today's OSLOBODJENJE writes about the activity of a group of anarcho-liberals in Tuzla.

The organized socialist forces in Tuzla and especially Communists, the paper says, are facing yet another attack on the basic values and gains of our socialist revolution. We are referring to the activity of an anarcho-liberalist group of young intellectuals whose ideas and aspirations are part of the enemy alliance of antiself-management and antisocialist forces, which would like to deny and to threaten the strength of the principles underlying our political system and to undermine brotherhood and unity and equality and fellowship.

In pursuit of its antipeople and antihuman goals, this group has tried to misuse certain forms of cultural life and creative work and some of the information media, particularly some forms of activity of the young and their organization in order to widen the circle of those sharing its views. Their basic starting points are slandering socialist self-managing Yugoslavia, denying the leading ideopolitical role of the league of Communists, and rejecting the Constitution and the working class and the latter's role in society. They have also attacked the policy of our entire society, especially in Bosnia-Hercegovina.

The ideological and political approach is a cunning one. Actions of the LC are described in slanderous terms and the policy pursued by the LC in Bosnia-Hercegovina as "satrap and police-like." These people consider that a high degree of dogmatic awareness still exists in our political structures and as an alternative to socialist self-management they offer the "essence of anarchist ideology."

Slander and hostile activity have placed the members of this group on the same line as the antiself-management and antisocialist elements from other environments. The organs of the LC in Tuzla are a particular target for their attacks for which they have also made use of a number of objective economic difficulties that we are experiencing as a means of "boosting" their aspirations. In demanding the overthrow of the institutions of the political system, they have also made use of various ideas of the so-called new left.

It goes without saying that these are only some of the features of this group's activity which as a whole has been sharply and unanimously condemned by working people and citizens, the same as all forms of nationalist, anarcho-liberalist, bureaucratic-dogmatic, and similar activities have been energetically condemned and opposed by the LC of Bosnia-Hercegovina and by the working class and working people and citizens of the republic on all previous occasions, the paper says, quoting from the Tuzla SAWP newspaper FRONT SLOBODE.

POZDERAC VIEWS 'PAN-ISLAMISM' IN BOSNIA

AU260932 [Editorial Report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 17 April on page 6 carries a 450-word report by B. Komljenovic from Tuzla on a session of the Communal Committee of the League of Communists discussing the political-security situation in the commune. The session was also attended by Hamdija Pozderac, president of the Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. In an introductory speech Husein Bakalovic, president of the Communal Conference of the Tuzla LC, said that the political-security situation in the commune was stable, but that individuals from reactionary circles want to take advantage of the economic difficulties for their aggressive activity.

Speaking at the session, Hamdija Pozderac is reported as saying that the political-security situation must be discussed in all sections of society. He devoted most of his speech to the activity of nationalists and clerical nationalists, and also referred to pan-Islamism. "Saying that followers of these antisocialist and antiself-managing forces mostly use economic difficulties, the federal system, and insufficient vigilance for their aggressive activity, Pozderac said that clerical nationalists from all leaderships and of all confessions have worked out a long term tactic for the struggle against the LC for what is now happening in churches and mosques has very little connection with religion. What is preached is, in fact, anticommunism and the struggle against self-management."

Reviewing the aims of pan-Islamism, Pozderac said that "its supporters demand an ethnically pure Bosnia-Hercegovina (a Muslim state), and then a linkage of all Muslim states on the foundations of federalism." Opzderac also said that nationalism is a kind of fascism.

In another 600-word report carried in the same issue of POLITIKA and on the same page, B. Komljenovic reports more extensively on Hamdija Pozderac's speech at the session of the Communal Committee of the Tuzla LC. Komljenovic cites Pozderac as saying: "On several occasion I have stressed that the activity of Muslim, Serbian, and Croatian nationalists and clerical nationalists is becoming increasingly more aggressive and organized. The individual attempts at politicizing, or rather activating the political role of the religions in our country have increased to such an extent that one can speak about them as about signs of a long-term and complex tendency, brought about by a number of internal and foreign political, ideological, and other factors..."

Komljenovic then reports Pozderac's remarks on pan-Islamism which can be found in our country among a small circle of intelligentsia and on denials by the individual Muslim nationalists that pan-Islamism exists in our country. Pozderac is also reported as saying that "certain intellectuals from all national structures are bothered by the national individuality, equality, cultural, and language emancipation and affirmation of Muslims." In this context, the quite ordinary study of ethnology, the sociopolitical development of Muslims and their culture are frequently proclaimed as signs of Muslim nationalism, while in extreme cases Muslims are said to be reviving pan-Islamism, Pozderac is reported to have said.

SERBIAN SAWP BODY VIEWS RELIGIOUS PRESS

AU211542 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Summary] "At its session today, the Coordination Committee for Relations With Religious Communities of the Serbian Republican SAWP Conference discussed the activity of the religious press during the past year. During the past period, the religious press has mainly concerned itself with problems of religion. However, some political articles have been published in some instances and some individual authors in the religious press tried to criticize the trends in our society from abstract and moralizing positions." Momcilo Boskovic reports on the session of the committee.

"Milan Botkovic, president of the coordination committee, pointed out that it is the duty of the Socialist Alliance to devote due attention, among other things, to the religious media which exercise a certain influence on our people, especially in view of the fact that recently politicization and statements made from conservative, nationalist, and clericalist positions have become increasingly noticeable in a section of the religious press." A large number of religious newspapers and journals are published in Serbia mainly by the Serbian Orthodox, Christian Adventist, and Catholic Churches. "Some of the newspapers, including especially PRAVOSLAVLJE, GLAS KONCILA, and PREPOROD, now and then engage in polemics with social media or the individual social and cultural workers. The religious communities are promoted as the spiritual guardians and protectors of the peoples. Some individual religious communities publish their own specialized youth and children's newspapers aimed at bringing the religious contents to these age groups. In other words, the churches are striving to reassert religious life and bring it closer to the widest sections of the population. Taking advantage of the socioecomic conditions and the crisis situation in the world and in our country, the churches are striving to impose their own spiritual values and views." In all parts of the republic, the churches are engaged in extensive construction activity: New churches and mosques are being built and the existing religious buildings are being renovated.

At the session representatives of the religious communities stated their problems and expressed their desire for better and firmer cooperation with the society. Concluding the discussion, Zivomir Stankovic, president of the Commission for Relations With Religious Communities of the Serbian Executive Council, said that the nationalist and uncritical approach in the religious press should be curtailed as much as possible.

BRIEFS

CULAFIC REELECTED -- Titograd, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- At its session today, the Central Committee of the Montenegro LC unanimously re-elected Dobroslav Culafic president of the Central Committee of the Montenegro LC during the next 1-year period. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1055 GMT 27 Apr 83 LD]